

International Dental Federation

THE HAGUE, 1913.

Report of Meetings of the Executive Council and Committees
of the Federation at The Hague, August 27 and 28, 1913.

F.D.I.



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FOREWORD.

CONGRESS.

THE Sixth International Dental Congress will be held in London on August 3 to 8, 1914, under the august patronage of His Most Gracious Majesty George V, King and Emperor.

The Opening Meeting of Congress will be held on Tuesday, August 4, at 11 a.m. The Hall in which this will take place is not yet definitely fixed.

A General Session will be held during the afternoon of the same day in the same place, when certain important addresses will be delivered.

The Ten Sections of Congress will hold their sessions daily at the University of London, and Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W., commencing Wednesday, August 5, at 10 a.m., and continuing through Thursday and Friday, August 6 and 7. Reports and debates thereon will comprise the work of each morning session. Papers or Essays will be the business of each afternoon session. (The official languages of the Congress are English, French, German, and Spanish.)

Demonstrations or clinics on the subject matters of the various sections will be arranged for at stated times, and duly notified in the programme.

The Sections of the Congress are as follows:—

- (1) Dental Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology.
- (2) Dental Pathology and Bacteriology.
- (3) Dental Surgery and Therapeutics.
- (4) Dental Physics, Chemistry, Radiography and Metallurgy.
- (5) Dental Prosthesis.
- (6) Orthodontics.
- (7) Oral Surgery and Surgical Prosthesis.
- (8) Anæsthesia (General and Local).
- (9) Oral Hygiene, Public Instruction and Public Dental Services.
- (10) Dental Education.

(Sections may hold combined meetings).

The Closing Meeting of Congress will be held on Saturday, August 8, at noon.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS MUSEUM.

An International collection of objects of interest, which will be representative of every section of the Congress, will occupy the Museum in the Imperial College.

An application form for the use and guidance of intending exhibitors has been prepared by Mr. A. Hopewell-Smith, Chairman of the Museum Committee, and may be obtained at the office of the Congress. The latest date for receiving an application form from an intending exhibitor is June 30, 1914.

EXHIBITION OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

This exhibition will occupy the Grand Hall and corridors of the University of London. Applications from dental manufacturers and firms should be addressed to *The Manager, Dental Exhibition*, at the Central Office of the Congress, 19, Hanover Square, W.

OFFICES OF THE CONGRESS.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Central Office of the Congress as follows:—

The General Secretaries,
Sixth International Dental Congress,
19, Hanover Square,
London, W.

Telegrams : "Bridention, London."

Telephone : 528 Mayfair.

During the Meeting of the Congress the Chief Office and Bureau will be situated in the Entrance Hall of the University of London. It will be open for the use of members on and after Thursday, July 30, 1914. Hours 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. A sub-office will be established for use at the opening and closing meetings.

Letters and telegrams addressed to members of the Congress will be received at the Chief Office at the University of London during the Congress on and after July 30, 1914, or earlier at the Central Office, 19, Hanover Square, W.

MEMBERSHIP OF CONGRESS.

Applications for membership and the Rules of the Congress should be addressed to the *General Secretaries, Sixth International Dental*

Congress, 19, Hanover Square, London, W. The subscription for a member is 30 shillings (38 francs, 31 marks, $7\frac{1}{2}$ dollars). The subscription for a visitor, who is a member of a member's family, or the subscription for a dental student is 15 shillings (19 francs, $15\frac{1}{2}$ marks $3\frac{3}{4}$ dollars). Other visitors pay the full membership subscription.

Cards of membership will be issued from the office of the Congress, and admission to the Congress will only be granted upon presentation of such cards.

On presentation of a membership card at the Chief Office or Bureau a member will receive the Congress badge, tickets, programmes, journals, &c., as there may be for him.

The organization of the Congress is in the hands of the Committee of Organization appointed under Article 16 of the International Dental Federation. The representatives of the F.D.I., who form one-third of that Committee, are Messrs. H. R. F. Brooks, W. Guy, W. Harrison, J. H. Mummery and W. B. Paterson.

A large and representative Reception Committee, under the chairmanship of the President of the British Dental Association, will have charge of the social arrangements for the entertainment of the members visiting England, and a programme of the entertainments to be offered will be published in due course.

FORMER INTERNATIONAL DENTAL CONGRESSES.

- 1889. August.—Paris.
- 1893. August.—Chicago.
- 1900. August.—Paris (F.D.I. established).
- 1904. August.—St. Louis, U.S.A.
- 1909. August.—Berlin.

F.D.I. AGENDA FOR 1914.

The next F.D.I. meeting will be held in the University of London, South Kensington, on Monday, August 3, 1914. The business Agenda of the Executive Council will include the following matters of importance:—

(1) The Third Award of the Miller Prize. (It is desired that nominations be sent to Dr. Schaeffer-Stuckert, the Secretary-General, F.D.I., 29, Kettenhofweg, Ecke Niedenau, Frankfort-on-Main, before February 4, 1914.)

(2) Decision to be made as to the place and date of the Seventh International Dental Congress, and report to Congress.

(3) Rules and Regulations of the F.D.I. Consideration of any proposed alterations or amendments previous to making final report to Congress.

(4) Report of F.D.I. to Congress.

(5) Consideration of any resolution which may be passed by a Section of Congress involving a question of an administrative character as to whether the question ought or ought not to be put to the vote at the Closing General Meeting of Congress.

A perusal of the foregoing items of business will convince all members of the Executive Council of the F.D.I. that there is need of much earnest thought and careful preparation before coming to the meeting. The Council must in its turn look to the Presidents of the Commissions of the F.D.I. for help in compiling the record of work done during the quinquennium ending August, 1914, before making its final report to Congress.

November, 1913.

W. B. P.

MEETINGS OF THE F.D.I. DURING THE QUINQUENNIUM, 1910-1914.

1910. March.—At the Sorbonne, Paris.

1911. August.—At the Royal College of Surgeons and the University of London.

1912. August.—At the University of Stockholm.

1913. August.—At the "Pulchri Studio," the Hague.

1914.



MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL DENTAL FEDERATION AT THE HAGUE, AUGUST, 1913.



1st (front) Row.—Guerini. Lenhardtson. Guy. Förberg. Mummery. C. Van der Hoeven. Schaeffer-Stuekert. Paterson Rosenthal. Godon. Brophy. Jenkins. Christensen. Jessen.
 2nd Row.—Brooks. Whittaker. Agular. Strauss. Van der Linde. Francis Roth. Mme. Mlle. Van Weiser. Kär. Hamar.
 3rd Row.—Wessler. Van Geldere. Thomson. Mme. Kär. Subirana. Bostock. Mme. Deutz. Mme. Bisseling. Atkins. Schwartz. Mrs. Harrison.
 4th Row.—De Boer. Morris Stewart. Page. Neuhaus. Atkins. Lees. Quarlerman. Harrison, Harrison, Joachin. Mme. Mlle. Mue. Jean.
 5th (back) Row.—Bruske. Van der Hoeek. Johnson. Van Dam. Mrs. Riechmüller. Riechmüller. Dr. Huet. H. Villain. Mme. Villain.



INTERNATIONAL DENTAL FEDERATION (F.D.I.).

*Annual Meeting at The Hague, August 27, 28, and 29,
1913.*

THE International Dental Federation met at The Hague on August 27 and 28, 1913, and at Amsterdam on August 29, 1913. On the evening of August 26, a reception of members and guests was given at the Hotel d'Orange, Scheveningen, by the two dental societies of Holland, when a cordial speech of welcome was delivered by Dr. Coebergh (Utrecht), President of the Dutch Dental Society, with whom was associated Dr. Van der Linde (Zwolle), President of the Society of Dutch Dentists. Mr. W. B. Paterson, the President, made a fitting acknowledgment, and complimented the speaker upon his excellent presentment of the welcome in the official languages of the Federation.

THE MEETING.

The opening session took place on Wednesday morning, August 27, in the hall of the Painters of The Hague, "Pulchri Studio," 15, Lange Voorhout, The Hague. Mr. W. B. Paterson (London), President of the Federation, took the chair, being supported by Dr. C. Godon (Paris), Hon. President; Dr. F. Schaeffer-Stuckert (Frankfort), General Secretary of the F.D.I.; Dr. E. Rosenthal (Brussels), Treasurer; Mr. J. Howard Mummery (London), Dr. R. Weiser (Vienna), M. Francis Jean (Paris), Dr. T. W. Brophy (Chicago), Dr. Florestan Aguilar (Madrid), Vice-Presidents; Dr. W. Guy (Edinburgh), Adjoint Secretary; and Dr. C. Van der Hoeven (The Hague).

Those present included Dr. E. Förberg, Mr. J. Wessler, and Mr. Albin Lenhardtson, representing the Swedish Dental Association (Stockholm); Professor E. Jessen and Dr. L. Roth (Strasburg); Dr. A. Scheele (Cassel); Mr. W. Harrison (Brighton), Mr. H. R. F. Brooks (Banbury), Mr. G. O. Whittaker (Manchester), Mr. G. Thomson (London), Mr. A. L. Bostock (Kidderminster), Mr. G. Cunningham (Cambridge), Mr. T. E. Johnson (St. Andrews), Mr.

C. E. Page and Mr. J. Morris Stewart (Edinburgh), Mr. C. Lees (Tunbridge Wells), Mr. H. Atkins (London); M. Henri Villain and Dr. N. S. Jenkins (Paris); Professor C. Christensen (Copenhagen), Dr. V. Guerini (Naples); M. Emile Huet, M. Quintin, M. Quarterman and Mdlle. Schwarz (Brussels); Dr. A. Oscar Strauss (Milwaukee), Dr. R. H. Riethmüller (Philadelphia), Dr. M. L. Rhein (New York), Dr. Subirana (Madrid), Dr. Neuhaus (The Hague), Dr. Coebergh and Dr. Th. Dentz (Utrecht), Dr. J. S. Bruske, Dr. De Boer and Dr. A. A. H. Hamer (Amsterdam), Dr. Van der Linde (Zwolle), Dr. A. Van Geldere (Zaandam), Mr. G. L. Van der Hoek (Rotterdam), and others.

Dr. VAN DER HOEVEN said: "In the name of the dental societies of Holland (het Nederlandsch Tandheelkundig Genootschap and de Vereeniging van Nederlandsche Tandartsen) it gives me great pleasure to extend a most cordial welcome to the members of the F.D.I. We are proud of the fact that it is the second time since the F.D.I. was founded that our honoured colleagues have come to Holland. On the first occasion the meeting was held in Amsterdam in 1907, and we all remember with regret that that meeting would have been presided over by our beloved Miller but for his sudden and lamented death. His spirit, however, lived among us in the address on 'Dental Education' that he had prepared for the meeting, where it was read. No doubt, largely under his influence and authority, the fundamental principles for the progress of dental education were laid down at the Amsterdam meeting and accepted next year at the meeting in Brussels. Again, we intended to receive the F.D.I. this year in Amsterdam, where the accommodation in the University buildings is much better; however, *varietas dilectat*, and as we presumed that you would like to meet in The Hague at the time of the opening of the Palace of Peace, we decided to invite you here. I regret it is impossible to obtain an invitation for F.D.I. members to witness the ceremony of the opening, but when I inform you that only 300 high personalities, diplomats and official delegates are to be present, you will understand why our request could not be granted.

"Regarding dental education in Holland, I am glad to be able to inform you that a new Bill has been passed, regulating the dental curriculum according to the views of the F.D.I. The instruction in practical dentistry was already well founded since our esteemed confrère Grevers, continuing the work of Dr. Dentz, was appointed Director of the Dental Institute at Utrecht and assembled round him a staff of able teachers in conservative dentistry and orthodontia. According to the new law, there will now be established at the University of Utrecht a special course in the auxiliary branches of the science of dentistry (anatomy, physiology, pathology, histology, surgery, materia medica and therapeutics), as well as in the special theoretical part of dental science."

The PRESIDENT (Mr. Paterson) thanked Dr. Van der Hoeven and the members of the Dental Societies of Holland on behalf of the Federation, and then delivered the following address:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—In coming to The Hague at a moment when celebrations in honour of the opening of the World's Palace of Peace are in active progress, the International Dental Federation realizes in the highest degree the value and importance of internationalism in the spread and increase of human knowledge, and its relation to the peaceful settlement of worldly affairs.

“We, who are members of a profession practising a small, but important branch of the science and art of medicine, come to this new centre of the world's intellectual activities with no serious differences to compose. There is no *status belli* in our professional world, nor even dissension in our ranks.

“We come to this city from various countries for the purpose of an interchange of thoughts upon questions of interest to our Federation, and for a consideration of matters affecting the forthcoming International Dental Congress to be held in London in 1914.

“Our business is not simply personal or limited to the dental profession, but has an ultimate significance and bearing upon the welfare of mankind.

“Some explanation is due from me to the Federation for the reason of our visit to The Hague.

“As many of you know, it was decided last year at Stockholm to accept the invitation from the National Dental Association of America, so cordially conveyed to us by Dr. Brophy, to meet in America this year. Events, however, have occurred since to prevent the carrying out of that laudable project. In the first place the F.D.I. did not wish to meet in too remote a place, and to that end expressed a hope that some city on the Atlantic seaboard of America might be chosen. Dr. Aguilar, who visited the meeting of the National Dental Association in Washington last September as our delegate, found upon his arrival that Kansas City West had been selected by that Association for its next meeting; and he, knowing our wishes, and our desire to meet in the same city, if possible, as the National Association, explained the situation to our intending hosts, with the result that an amicable understanding was arrived at, and the F.D.I. was released from its pledge to visit America this year. As Holland and Spain had both invited us, and our voting had shown a slight preponderance in favour of the former, it was decided by your Executive to accept the invitation to visit The Hague. Hence, our presence here to-day.

“I think you will admit, in view of the opening of the Palace of

Peace, that we have come to a convenient world's centre for international meetings, and that we have received a very cordial reception at the hands of our Dutch colleagues. I offer to them on your behalf, gentlemen, our grateful thanks for their fraternal greetings and kindly welcome; and I express to them our lively sense of pleasure in what we have already received, as also our joyous anticipation of further pleasure to come.

"At Stockholm I made the suggestion that the Council of the F.D.I. might consult together for the purpose of arousing an enthusiasm among the leaders of the dental profession in various countries, to concentrate their thoughts and energies upon the International Dental Congress, which is to meet in London in the first week of August of next year. You appointed me and my colleagues, who represent the British Dental Association in the F.D.I., to act as your delegates to the Committee of Organization of that Congress. At the proper time we shall present a report of our work on that Committee, and it is upon that report that I hope you may be induced to give your valued help in the direction of my suggestion.

"In connection with the Congress, I may be permitted in the meantime to make two announcements which I hope will afford you pleasure.

"My first is that His Majesty King George of England has graciously consented to become the patron of the Sixth International Dental Congress. Former International Dental Congresses have met under the favourable auspices of Government patronage, but we have never before received the signal honour of the personal patronage of the Monarch or President of the country in which Congress has met.

"We may expect, therefore, that this recognition of our claims to national recognition as a learned and scientific body will be repeated on all future occasions of Congress meetings.

"I have to announce in the second place that the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has consented to invite the Governments of all countries represented in the Federation to appoint official delegates to the International Dental Congress; and the invitations have already been issued by him, and have been delivered to the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs of the several countries.

"I will now refer to other happenings since our last meeting in Stockholm.

"In the first place, it is with sincere regret that I mention the loss by death of one of our oldest colleagues, and one who assisted at the foundation of the F.D.I.—Victor Haderup will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance and friend-

ship, as an indefatigable worker in all matters that concerned the honour and welfare of his profession, as a loyal comrade, and a kind-hearted man.

"Those of the F.D.I. who were present in Copenhagen in 1902 will recall with pleasurable emotion the cordiality of his welcome and the generous nature of his hospitality. His failing health was known to us for some long time past. His work in public dental hygiene, however, was not allowed to languish for lack of enthusiastic support, and Denmark to-day may well be proud of her position in regard to public health. Of the man, it only remains for us to say *requiescat in pace*.

"Speaking of public dental hygiene reminds me that I have asked Professor Jessen to represent the F.D.I. at the opening ceremony of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary in Boston, U.S.A., next autumn, and he has consented to act.

"In representing us on that occasion Professor Jessen will find himself assisting in the completion of a great work of private munificence founded in the interests of the public and the State, a work which his great experience of public dental clinics in Germany and elsewhere will enable him to comprehend to the minutest detail. We shall welcome a description of his experiences at some future time.

"The World's Congress of International Associations was held this year in Brussels, and we are obliged to Monsieur Huet for officially representing us on that occasion. Monsieur Huet's knowledge of bibliographical questions eminently fitted him to take part in such a Congress, and later on he will doubtless give us the impressions of his visit.

"In April of this year I received, as your President, a cordial invitation to attend the jubilee anniversary of the Zahnärztlicher Verein at Frankfort-on-Main under the honoured presidency of our General Secretary, Dr. Schaeffer-Stuckert. It was with regret that I was prevented by other duties from attending that interesting event, but I felt assured that no better official representative of the F.D.I. could be found than our highly esteemed colleague himself, who presided, as I am informed, with great *éclat* on that occasion.

"I must mention two social events of the year which have an interest to the F.D.I. I refer to the Banquets of Honour given to Dr. Brophy, in Chicago, and Dr. Godon, in Paris. At both those interesting functions I am pleased to say that the F.D.I. was represented by word and deed, and I am happy in the belief that the honours accorded to our esteemed colleagues were worthy of the occasions.

"I do not propose to include in my brief summary of events any account of the work of the Commissions on Hygiene, Education, and

Bibliography, as that will be more fitly dealt with in the addresses of the Presidents of those Commissions.

"This meeting of the F.D.I. is the last but one before the Congress. In August, 1914, we resign our offices, and the third quinquennial period of our existence as the International Dental Federation or Permanent Bureau of Congresses comes to an end. It is necessary, therefore, that we should survey our position and commence the orderly arrangement of our affairs previous to making our final report to Congress.

"Amongst the matters that we must consider between now and then are the following:—

"(1) Such alterations of our Rules and Regulations as may be thought advisable in the future.

"(2) The preparation of the final reports upon the subjects considered by the various Commissions during the quinquennium (1909-1914).

"(3) The third award of the Miller Prize to be made in 1914. I must ask the members of the Federation to give sufficient prominence to the announcement of this award in the journals of their societies and other official or professional organs of the countries to which they belong.

"(4) At our last meeting we shall have to consider such invitations as we may receive for the Congress which shall succeed that of London, and we must come to a decision to be reported at the closing meeting of next year's Congress.

"It will be apparent, therefore, that we have important subjects requiring our earnest attention between now and August 3, 1914, which I suggest to you as the date of our next meeting.

"Whilst on the subject of meetings I may mention that I have received an official invitation from the Committee of Organization of the Panama Pacific Dental Congress which is to be held in San Francisco during the time of the Panama Exposition in celebration of the opening of the Canal, viz., on the last Monday of August, 1915, and ten following days. This Congress is not in an official sense an International Dental Congress, nevertheless, it will attract professional men from all parts of the world, and will have the advantage of the attendance of members of the National Dental Association of America at their annual meeting fixed to take place there. Beyond expressing my personal willingness to assist the Committee as my humble powers will permit, I have not yet made an official answer on behalf of the F.D.I.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, I have to thank you for your attendance at this meeting, as well as for your attention to my remarks.

"I trust that we may continue to work together to the end of our period of office in that spirit of good fellowship which has so pleasantly characterized our proceedings in the past."

The PRESIDENT announced that he had received telegrams and letters regretting absence from Professor Walkhoff (Munich), Dr. Kirk (Philadelphia), M. Blatter (Paris), Messrs. Weber, Aspelund, Sivén, and Gadd (of Finland), Daubry (St. Petersburg), Dr. Dubeau (Montreal), and W. Fisk (Watford). He then, according to custom, called upon the delegates of the various National Committees in French alphabetical order of their respective nationalities to address the assembly.

Dr. F. SCHAEFFER-STUCKERT (Frankfort-on-Main) said: "In the name of the Central-Verein of German dentists, and also of the whole dental profession in Germany, I should like to express the best wishes for the success of this year's meeting of the F.D.I. We take particular interest in the consideration of the arrangements for the sixth International Dental Congress in London. The aim of our proceedings must certainly be to see that this Congress shall mark a new step forwards and upwards in the continuous development and growth of dentistry. I must especially express satisfaction that we are meeting in The Hague, the centre *par excellence* of congresses. Our heartiest thanks are due to our colleague, Dr. Van der Hoeven, and the Dutch dental societies for their kind welcome and hospitality, which recalls happy memories of Amsterdam in 1907. I have to excuse the absence of my friend, Professor Dr. O. Walkhoff, who is prevented by the sudden illness of his wife from coming here, and who asks me to convey his best greetings to all. Honoured colleagues, we are meeting in the centre of international peace and amity and we are engaged in furthering a great task. Let us embark upon our enterprise in the same spirit so that the sixth International Congress shall recall to us the motto *In hoc signo vinces*."

Mr. J. HOWARD MUMMERY (London), offered hearty greetings on behalf of the British delegates, and especially acknowledged the kindness of their Dutch hosts. He said: "We are meeting in a city justly celebrated for its efforts in the cause of international peace, which, I am sure, has the hearty sympathy of all. Though there are still wars and rumours of wars, nothing tends to bring about the much-desired end more than such international meetings as this. This gathering is of special interest as we are engaged in organizing the next International Dental Congress in 1914, when we shall have the pleasure of welcoming in London our colleagues from all parts of the world. I feel sure that members of the F.D.I. will use every endeavour to render the Congress a memorable one, which will be prolific in good results for the benefit of our profession and the world generally."

Dr. T. W. BROPHY (Chicago) said: "As representing the profession in America, I am very happy in finding it possible to be here, and I

wish to convey to you greetings from the National Dental Association of the United States and the profession generally. I am glad to say that the seed which the distinguished dentist, who first became active in the work of public oral hygiene, had sown at Strasburg, has become deeply rooted in America and is now bearing forth good fruit. The great International School Hygiene Congress now being held at Buffalo, U.S.A., is going to focus public attention on the question. The spirit which prompted the Peace Congress at The Hague has, I think, pervaded the minds of our profession everywhere. This spirit of unison and good-fellowship will find its practical expression in the Congress of 1914 and must, more than any other factor, ensure its success, as well as render its achievements such as will make every member of the profession proud that he belongs to it. I say with all my heart that all America joins in the work of the F.D.I. and the feeling which once existed about the outcome of the F.D.I. has passed away. We can truly say that every thinking member of the profession in America, engaged in dental teaching or literature, is in full accord with the work of the F.D.I."

Dr. R. WEISER (Vienna) said: "I am empowered by the Central-Verband der Osterreichischen Stomatologen to offer you their most respectful greetings. I, for my part, should not like to let the present opportunity pass without duly expressing my delight and gratitude for the most cordial and munificent hospitality of the Dutch dental societies. The F.D.I. meets this year in the country renowned for a successful alliance of nature, art and universal humanity destined to render life more happy and peaceful for mankind. May this meeting of the F.D.I. succeed in taking a notable step forward for dentistry, which is continually developing in science, so that it may also occupy its due social position. May it likewise soon succeed in putting an end to all want of harmony between the different parties of dentists."

Dr. E. ROSENTHAL (Brussels) offered congratulations and thanks to their Dutch colleagues. In previous years he had expressed the conviction that the position of dentistry in Belgium constituted a public danger, and that the organization of dental teaching was absolutely essential. He was now happy to announce that the situation had been completely transformed, and, thanks to the encouragement and guidance of the F.D.I., together with the generous co-operation of leading Belgian dentists, the Belgian Dental School had been founded in Brussels. The foundation of the new dental school was a testimony to the energy and perseverance of the National Belgian Federation, and he was confident that it would flourish under its able director, M. Quintin, and its zealous Committee of Manage-

ment. Though Belgium was only a small country, they could now look forward with confidence to the future of dentistry there, and they hoped still to have the interest of the F.D.I. in their welfare.

Professor C. CHRISTENSEN (Copenhagen): "I bring most hearty greetings from Denmark, and desire to offer my best thanks for the kind welcome given by the Dutch dental societies. Of special interest to us is the work of the Hygiene Commission, that most valuable branch of the F.D.I. This is going to be very successful in Denmark, and our King, who is Protector of the Society for the Care of Children's Teeth, has personally asked me to bring his greetings to the President of the Hygiene Commission, Dr. Jessen. That is a proof that this work of the F.D.I. occupies a very prominent place in our country. I beg to express my most cordial wishes for the success of this meeting and of the International Dental Congress next year."

M. HENRI VILLAIN (Paris): "In the name of the French National Dental Federation, a sister of the F.D.I., as it saw the light in the same year at Paris (1900) and under the same conditions, I bring you cordial greetings from my French colleagues. This agreeable duty belonged to the President of our Federation, my friend M. Blatter, but we much regret his absence owing to illness of relatives. I likewise rejoice with my countrymen in the thirteenth year of the existence of the F.D.I., whose useful activities we are glad to see flourish and extend every year. Thanks to the F.D.I. the evolution of dentistry is proceeding more regularly and normally; we see progress and development under its protectorship and control, together with the support and promotion of all good work. In matters of education and hygiene, this undeniable action has produced the happiest results. Its influence has made itself felt by degrees upon professional organizations, of which it has become, to some extent, the regulator. It has attracted and compelled the attention of public authorities by bringing forward carefully thought-out proposals and programmes. It has won, little by little, powerful support, and added to its professional family an extra-professional family, which is likely to render valuable assistance. Do not our International Dental Congresses emanate from the F.D.I.? Without wishing to make ourselves a year older, I may perhaps be permitted to anticipate the immense success which the London Congress will certainly have next year, and how could it be otherwise with the eminent organizers in charge? In spite of their great modesty, we may already thank the two principal personalities—Mr. Mummery, the President-elect of the Congress, and our devoted President of the F.D.I., Mr. Paterson, who is President of the Committee of Organization. I also bring the greetings of French dentists to our dental

colleagues, who offer us hospitality for the second time ; and I offer a tribute of admiration to The Hague, the centre of international meetings and of a tribunal of arbitration, which holds in its hands to some degree the fate of nations, and is also a court of justice too often forgotten by nations in their differences. This elegant city now contains the Palace of Peace, the embodiment of the world's dream of universal peace, that is, alas, so difficult of realization. If this happy day has not yet dawned, meetings like that of the F.D.I., in which twenty different nations are represented, must certainly contribute to drawing closer the bonds of fraternity and hastening the day when all nations shall cease to make war."

Dr. V. GUERINI (Naples) brought greetings from all colleagues in Italy. He said: "A notable event concerning our specialty in Italy this year has been the putting into operation of the dental law as regards the so-called 'sanatoria,' or, as it may be described, the act of indulgence permitting irregular practitioners, under certain conditions, to regularize their position. The law provided that irregular dentists who had practised personally and publicly for eight years at least would be admitted to an examination, on passing which they would be qualified to continue practice. Those who had practised irregularly for fifteen years at least might obtain the same recognition on presenting documents attesting their practical competence. The applications made to the Commission, specially appointed, numbered about 1,000, and most of them were granted. The examinations were held in almost every University in Italy. The examiners were professors of stomatology and general surgery, and one was surprised by the remarkable fact that, while the stomatologists fought strongly against any recognition for these irregular practitioners, those who were examiners were much more indulgent than the professors of general surgery, who often put to the candidates some difficult and hardly suitable questions. The result of such indulgence by the stomatologists was that two-thirds and perhaps more of the candidates passed, thus becoming legally authorized dentists. In certain Universities all the candidates were approved. However, seeing that henceforth severe measures will be taken against illegal practice, one can consider that dental quackery is now abolished in Italy."

Dr. F. AGUILAR (Madrid) said: "It is a great pleasure to revisit Holland, and Dr. Subirana and myself bring greetings from Spain. I can report great progress since last year in our country. Lately we have succeeded in establishing a dental service in the Spanish Army, the whole of which will receive the benefit of dental treatment. We have further succeeded in obtaining a ministerial decree creating

dental inspectors in every province to enforce the sanitary law in respect of illegitimate practice. Nobody will be permitted to practise without a degree. Next, our dental teaching will be improved, and a new chair created in the dental department of the medical school at Madrid. We have to-day five professors and three assistants, all paid by the State, which provides all expenses of dental teaching in the medical school. We have tried to achieve these reforms in the spirit of altruism and for the advancement of the profession, and we come here full of goodwill and gratitude to the F.D.I."

Mr. ALBIN LENHARDTSON (Stockholm) said: "As representing the Swedish Dental Association, I bring hearty greetings. As you know, there has been a certain opposition to the F.D.I., not only amongst stomatologists, but also amongst dentists themselves. I do not reproach them with that, for it is characteristic of human beings to oppose what they do not understand, and it is the same with all movements for the benefit of humanity. Time will change this, and misunderstandings are disappearing. As one specially interested in the oral hygiene movement, I feel we must face this important question: Are we dentists generally, and members of the F.D.I. especially, able and prepared to respond to the claims which public authorities have the right to make upon us? We have started the stone rolling, are we able to direct its course? We are responsible not only for the generation of to-day, but also for coming generations. While the foundations of the mouth hygiene movement are being laid, faults can now be easily corrected, but in a few years when methods and principles have become established, and perhaps confirmed by public authorities, it will be much more difficult to set things right. I think this point of view should be borne in mind and I wish to emphasize the responsible task of the F.D.I."

Dr. JESSEN, President of the Hygiene Commission, said: "During this week, from August 25 to 30, the Fourth International Congress for School Hygiene has assembled in Buffalo in the U.S.A., thousands of men of science from all the civilized countries of the world, who are to deliberate on the welfare of the young and their advancement at school. Official representatives of all countries and of numerous towns have met there to learn what experience has taught in school hygiene during the last three years since the Paris Congress, from scholars, medical men, technicians and public functionaries.

"Considering the lively activity being displayed everywhere in the domain of school hygiene, these experiences are by no means to be undervalued.

"The members of the Congress will take new suggestions back to their homes, and make the best of them in their community at

large, so that the rising generation may prosper and expect a bright future owing to its health and strength.

"Three hundred lectures are to be delivered by speakers from all parts of the world. This is the good result of an organization on a grand scale called into existence for the preparation of this Congress by the forty-five Committees in the U.S.A., together with thirty-three Committees abroad. The colleagues of our profession are not wanting either at this universal Congress, for the National Association for Dental Hygiene in America has established a Central Committee with fifty-one State Committees, entirely for the purpose of working together with the Fourth International Congress for School Hygiene.

"At the head of this Association is Dr. Ebersole, of Cleveland (Ohio), who is at the same time Vice-President of the Congress. From this prominent position of our profession in an International Congress in School Hygiene one may realize that the question of public hygiene of the mouth has made progress since the Congresses in Nürnberg, London and Paris.

"At Buffalo there will be organized a committee, which will henceforth make dental hygiene an integral part of the discussions during the International Congress for School Hygiene.

"The Hygiene Commission of the F.D.I. will also assist in the execution of the task. There have also been lectures announced, and proposals made at Buffalo by our members for a further international extension of hygiene in schools.

"In the past year our Commission has been busily working. New national committees and new associations are being established, and those existing thus far have been further organized and developed.

"In Sweden a royal commission has been appointed for centralizing the organization of dental hygiene. In London twelve dental clinics for school children are in operation, and the number will be increased to twenty by the end of this year. In November, at Boston, the opening will take place of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children, founded with a capital of \$3,000,000, for the gratuitous treatment of about 100,000 children. In Germany there are now, according to the statistics of the German Central Committee, 84 infirmaries and 117 places for treatment of children's teeth, that is to say, in all 201 in full working order. Dental hygiene in the country is not yet taken into consideration in the statistics, but the administration is making every effort to introduce dental hygiene for children in all the rural districts, with the help of its administrative head offices and the medical officers of the districts.

"These measures testify to the importance of our efforts for the prevention of infectious diseases, the struggle carried on against consumption, and the improvement of public health.

"It remains our task to promote these exertions, and to introduce

them into all countries, so that dental surgery be not only internationally acknowledged as a science, but also as an important branch of practical social care and hygiene."

M. HUET, President of the Commission of Bibliography, said: "The path which the Commission of Bibliography and Documentation of the F.D.I. has to follow seems strewn with many obstacles when one comes to examine the work accomplished at the end of the year. At first sight, it does not appear very brilliant, and one might be tempted to ask if bibliography and documentation will ever arouse sufficient interest in the professional world to occupy a fitting place in a world Federation like ours. This task is indeed barren and ungrateful; it offers no substantial advantages to him who undertakes it—all he can anticipate is the moral satisfaction of having contributed his stone to the edifice, and of having worked for the general good and the advancement of the profession. You all know how important is this department in dental science. Of course, I speak here to those already convinced, but if all here appreciate the necessity for a perfect organization in Bibliography and Documentation, have we done all we could to interest the whole profession in this question? And if the results are not quite what they should be, are we not responsible? When we see many branches of science resolutely forming a perfect organization for this purpose, must we not recognize that dental science is rather slow in coming into line? And yet, in other branches of our science, we can say boldly that we are advancing with a rapidity often greater than in many other scientific domains.

"There is, then, a certain inertia to overcome, a current to set in motion, and it behoves us to yoke ourselves energetically to the task. The means are within our reach. We must make all dentists of every country understand that they have certain duties to perform towards society and the profession, each according to his aptitude and his aspirations. Certainly, by co-operating in the collection of materials indispensable for forming a powerful documentary organization, we will make a useful contribution to an international dental undertaking. Let us go to the source and inculcate in our confrères and our students this idea of working for such an object and thus collaborating with the Commission. This organization must progress and not remain merely a plan; dentistry should show that it realizes its true interests, and that it is ready to enable all its practitioners to participate fully in the treasures of dental knowledge accumulated in the different parts of the world.

"If I make this appeal, it is because much apathy has to be overcome; we have often knocked without obtaining any response. Nevertheless, certain results have been achieved; we have collected

and condensed many documents, as stated in the report to be presented to the Commission, and I thank all who have co-operated. The second Congress of International Associations, at which I represented the F.D.I., opened fresh horizons and many useful resolutions were passed. A statement on this point is given in the report, together with the programme which the Commission proposes to carry into effect this year with the collaboration we hope for from members of the profession. We shall come to our task with fresh energy, realizing its enormous service in the future to our profession. It is no longer possible for a dentist to keep himself *au courant* with all the questions concerning his profession; he needs a documentation which will provide him quickly with information on the questions in which he is interested. It is an undertaking of general interest, the advantages of which have already made themselves felt and which will become more and more indispensable to the progress of dental science."

TELEGRAMS.

On the proposition of Dr. Aguilar it was agreed to send a cablegram of greeting and good wishes to the International School Hygiene Congress at Buffalo.

Telegrams were also sent to the Queen Mother of Holland, the King of Denmark and the King of Sweden, expressing gratitude for, and appreciation of, their Majesties' patronage of the dental hygiene movement.

At the conclusion of the opening session a photograph of the members and the ladies accompanying them was taken by Mr. Vermeulen, of The Hague.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Following the opening session on August 27, the Executive Council met, Mr. W. B. Paterson (President) in the chair.

The PRESIDENT announced that they had received with regret the resignation of Mr. G. G. Campion as one of the British Dental Association delegates; Mr. H. R. F. Brooks had been appointed as Mr. Campion's successor.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following were elected members: Dr. E. J. Counter, of Adelaide, South Australia, President-elect of the fourth Australian Dental Congress (Adelaide, 1913); Dr. E. T. White, of Brisbane, Queensland, President of the third Australian Dental Congress (Brisbane, 1912); Mr. John Wessler, head of Stockholm's municipal dental clinic and editor of *Odontologisk Tidskrift*; Dr. Ferdinand Baden, of Altona; and Dr. W. B. Witt, of Darmstadt.

Applications, from the Sveriges Tandläkare-Förbund (Swedish Dental Association) through Mr. G. Dahlén (President) and F. Nordström (Secretary), and from the Finland Dental Society through Mr. Gunnar Sivén (Secretary), for affiliation to the F.D.I. were accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Dr. ROSENTHAL submitted the financial statement for the year, which was referred to Dr. Aguilar and Mr. Walter Harrison for audit.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Dr. SCHAEFFER-STUCKERT said his report was brief, as a great deal of the work of the General Secretary had been done by Mr. Paterson. Action had been taken by the Bibliography Commission to form a collection of dental directories and registers and to obtain information as to the membership and constitution of all dental societies. He had issued a list of questions in accordance with Professor Walkhoff's resolution at Stockholm, for ascertaining the number of qualified dentists and unqualified practitioners in all countries, but he had not yet received all the replies. He hoped to publish the information in the *Transactions*. According to the resolution of the Hygiene Commission, Professor Walkhoff's book on dental hygiene had been recommended to all national committees. As to the official recognition of the F.D.I. by Governments, the German Government sent information concerning the 1909 Congress to all countries, but omitted to ask for official delegates. The result was that only certain countries were officially represented. He was glad to know that an advance had been made in securing official recognition for the London Congress. The International Medical Congress would be held in Munich in 1916, and he hoped the German National Committee would have some success in improving the conditions of membership as far as dentists were concerned. He believed that Professor Waldeyer would support this.

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC DENTAL CONGRESS, 1915.

The PRESIDENT read a communication he had received from the organizers of the Panama-Pacific Dental Congress, and said he had pointed out to them that it was not an "International Dental Congress" and the title "international" had since been dropped.

Dr. BROPHY said there was a feeling that the National Dental Association of the United States should meet in San Francisco in 1915, and Americans hoped that the F.D.I. would meet there at the same time. He thought it would be very gratifying to the organizers of the Panama-Pacific Congress if the F.D.I., though unable to recognize it officially as an International Dental Congress, would yet

approve of it as a great and important movement in advancing the welfare of the profession.

Dr. RIETHMÜLLER said that already much enthusiasm had been aroused in America for the Panama-Pacific Congress, and the organizers were most anxious to have everything in first-class order. No doubt, the attendance would be a record one, and arrangements would be made for reduced travelling rates. There was also a great deal of expectancy that the F.D.I. would meet at San Francisco, and they would receive a most cordial welcome.

Dr. AGUILAR agreed that it was impossible to recognize it as an International Congress, as it did not comply with the conditions of Article 16. He attended the Washington meeting of the National Dental Association of the United States and it was practically understood that the F.D.I. would meet in America in 1915. After all, Americans had a perfect right to ask this, and the F.D.I. could not expect that the dental profession in America, which had 40,000 members—perhaps half the number of dentists in the world—would be satisfied unless the F.D.I. went there. They might recommend this in London next year.

Dr. SCHAEFFER-STUCKERT said he was glad to know from Dr. Brophy that it was not the intention of their American confrères to convey the idea that the Panama-Pacific event would be the seventh International Dental Congress. It was not necessary to have a national committee in each country for the San Francisco meeting, as it might create confusion with the London Congress, but members of the F.D.I. could assist individually.

Dr. GORDON said he thought the situation was not clear, and the Executive Council should take up a definite position in the matter, in order to “régler les rapports” between the F.D.I. and the San Francisco meeting.

The PRESIDENT said this might be done in London at the Congress. He had endeavoured to make the position quite clear to Dr. A. M. Flood, the Secretary of the Panama Congress, and had asked him to avoid the use of the term “international.”

Dr. BROPHY agreed that in making any communication through the F.D.I., it must be made quite clear that the San Francisco Congress was not the seventh International Dental Congress. He thought, however, that the F.D.I. could accept an invitation to meet there.

Dr. GUY said the question was how far they had power at that meeting as a Council, which would expire next year, to commit the F.D.I. to definite acceptance of an invitation which had not yet been officially extended to them. While he thought the American Association had every right to expect (and it would be their duty to rise to the occasion and fulfil that expectation) that the F.D.I. should, if

possible, meet in conjunction with the Panama-Pacific Congress, yet he did not consider it was in the power of that session of the F.D.I. to accept officially any invitation. Further, he thought that all they should do at the present juncture was to ask Dr. Schaeffer-Stuckert to write to the Secretary of the Panama-Pacific Dental Congress, congratulating the organizers upon their enterprise and industry, and wishing them every possible success. They might, perhaps, express the further hope that, at the next meeting of the F.D.I. in connection with the International Dental Congress in London, it might be found practicable and desirable to arrange for the F.D.I. to meet in San Francisco in 1915. This would meet the wishes of American colleagues and, while practically committing the F.D.I. to accepting an official invitation when it came, it would not involve any breach of their regulations. He moved a resolution accordingly.

Dr. GODON seconded, and it was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT remarked that Dr. Riethmüller had mentioned the possibility of reduced travelling rates. If some definite information could be given on that point, it might greatly influence the F.D.I. in going as a body to America.

Dr. RIETHMÜLLER said he believed the rates would be reduced to a great extent and, no doubt, the National Dental Association, U.S.A., would try and arrange as cheap accommodation as possible.

The Council then adjourned.

CONSIDERATION OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DENTAL CONGRESS, 1914.

The Executive Council met again in the afternoon of August 27, when the agenda comprised "Consideration of Arrangements for the International Dental Congress (August 3 to 8), 1914, upon report of the F.D.I. delegates appointed to the Committee of Organization of that Congress."

The PRESIDENT called upon Dr. Guy to make a statement for the Committee of Organization.

Dr. GUY said that the Committee had already done much in deciding upon the Rules of the Congress, and in making preliminary arrangements. The work of the Congress would be distributed among ten Sections, each of which would have a President, Vice-President, and Secretaries (who would form the Council of the Section). Each Section had been invited to select subjects for Report, and three morning sessions would be devoted to the consideration of these Reports. In asking for a Report from an individual dentist, the Section was desired to select, if possible, the most eminent man—or, at any rate, a man of outstanding knowledge—in respect of that particular subject on which he was to report. In addition, men who were known as

authorities on certain subjects would be asked to contribute to the proceedings or the discussions. It was expected that a Report would embody the most recent and up-to-date state of knowledge or practice in a particular subject, and that speakers who followed the Reporter would make further contributions to knowledge, based upon their own special research or experience. The Committee did not desire to have a speculative position taken up in any Report, or to have a subject selected that might excite heated controversy. Matters for controversy or research should be left to be dealt with by papers. The Committee hoped to have in each Section a definite *résumé* of the existing state of knowledge on a variety of questions and subjects in the year 1914, and these would be recorded in the Congress *Transactions*. To the members of the F.D.I., he would say: "We have selected certain subjects, and we are anxious to secure the services of eminent savants as Reporters, irrespective entirely of nationality. We do not wish that the British nation should in any sense monopolize the Reports. On certain subjects, however, it may happen that the first Reporter will be British. It has been considered advisable that, where the President of the Section is an acknowledged authority on a subject, he should himself submit the report, but in most cases we desire to have associated with him a Reporter of some other nationality. We wish to conduct this part of the work of the Congress in such a manner that we may secure the very best and most authoritative Reporters who exist in dental science. The Committee also decided that every country represented in the F.D.I. should be invited to nominate Hon. Presidents of Sections in the Congress, and we want your help in this as well as in selecting Reporters on various subjects. We come here only for advice. The Sections, acting with the Committee of Organization, will appoint; but we shall be grateful for advice and suggestions.

The PRESIDENT said the only country which had so far carried out the recently made request of the Committee of Organization was America, which had notified through Dr. Burton Lee Thorpe the appointment of one Hon. President for each Section of the Congress—ten in all—and had selected Dr. Edward C. Kirk to deliver the American Address at the General Session of Congress; and Dr. H. J. Burkhardt the speech on behalf of the American colleagues at the opening meeting. They were expecting to hear from France, Germany, and other countries soon.

Dr. BROPHY said he was Chairman of the American Sub-Committee, which was to make recommendations for the Sections, but until that Sub-Committee met he hesitated to mention any names for Reporters or introducers of subjects for debate.

Mr. MUMMERY pointed out that these would only be suggestions, and he did not see that Dr. Brophy incurred any great responsibility in mentioning names.

Dr. SCHAEFFER-STUCKERT asked in which Section of Congress came Conservative Dentistry.

The PRESIDENT: In Section 3—viz., Dental Surgery and Therapeutics.

Mr. BROOKS (General Secretary of Congress) said he would submit to the Council all the subjects proposed for Reports in three languages if they would adjourn until Friday afternoon. This was agreed to and the meeting then adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.

On Friday afternoon the subjects for debate in the ten Sections of Congress were considered in detail, and many names were suggested as Reporters or debaters.

DR. BROPHY'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Dr. BROPHY: I desire, in a more public way than opportunity has before offered, to express my appreciation of the action taken by my honoured colleagues in the F.D.I. on the occasion of the banquet which my friends saw fit to give me under the auspices of the Chicago Dental Society. Of all marks of appreciation for what I may have done in my life in and for the profession none touched me more deeply than the beautiful illuminated address presented to me by the officers of the F.D.I. What little I have been able to do for the cause of the F.D.I. has been done with all my heart and mind, and I can truly say that I have worked for it in its most trying hours, and when it almost seemed to be hanging by a thread I have been loyal to it. I regard the testimonial, which was so beautifully expressed, as not so much for what I have done, but rather as showing that I have tried faithfully to do my best to help along the work of the profession. From the depth of my heart I thank you.

SPANISH AS AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

Dr. AGUILAR asked that Spanish should be an official language of the 1914 Congress, as had been the case in all previous Congresses. This point had really been decided before at London in 1911 and he was much surprised to see that this had been altered.

The PRESIDENT: The rules of the F.D.I. do not bind the Committee of Organization of the Congress.

Dr. AGUILAR did not agree with that. Moreover, the rules of the Miller Prize were printed in Spanish. He wished to emphasize the fact that the Spanish-speaking peoples numbered eighty millions, including Spain, Argentine, Cuba, Chile, Peru, Venezuela. Further, they were

the first nations to send official representatives to the F.D.I., and Spanish dental schools and journals were much more numerous than French. He hoped it would be decided, as before, that Spanish should be one of their official languages.

Dr. GODON supported the proposition.

The PRESIDENT: When you put it to me as a binding obligation, I do not share your opinion, though I quite recognize the strength of your able arguments. I will certainly convey to the Committee of Organization what Dr. Aguilar has said, in the hope that they may see their way to recognizing Spanish. The only difficulty is that of expense.

Dr. AGUILAR thanked the President, but urged that he had right on his side, as the question had been decided before.

Dr. SCHAEFFER-STUCKERT: We had a similar discussion before the Berlin Congress, where Spanish was an official language, and we printed the remarks of the Spanish delegates in their own language.

Dr. AGUILAR moved that in the opinion of the F.D.I. Spanish be again one of the official languages at the next Congress.

Dr. SUBIRANA seconded, and Dr. HUET supported.

This was carried, and Mr. Paterson undertook to inform the Organization Committee.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. HARRISON reported that the Auditors had examined the Hon. Treasurer's accounts and balance sheet and found them correct. A number of subscriptions were in arrears—one delegate was six years, and others five and three years in arrears. The question of altering the rules to deal with this should be considered. They also suggested that National Associations should make greater efforts to increase the membership.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, the report of the Auditors was received and adopted, with hearty thanks to Dr. Rosenthal.

The summary of the Treasurer's accounts is as follows:—

<i>Balance.</i>				
Recettes	...	...	...	5689.60 frs.
Dépenses	...	...	...	4037.65
				<hr/> 1651.95 frs.
<hr/>				
<i>Avoir de la F.D.I. au 1er Août, 1913.</i>				
En Banque au 1er Août, 1912	...	...	...	6464.15 frs.
Balance au 1er Août, 1913	...	...	...	1651.95
				<hr/> 8116.10
Intérêts ...	...	...	54.30	
Frais de Banque	...	...	3.20	
				<hr/> 51.10
				<hr/> 8167.20 frs.

HYGIENE COMMISSION.

The Hygiene Commission met on August 28, Professor Dr. E. JESSEN (President) took the chair, and was supported by Dr. Van der Hoeven, Professor Christensen, Mr. Lenhardtson, and Dr. Jenkins.

Professor Dr. JESSEN said: Permit me to offer you a hearty greeting to our session this year in The Hague. I have special pleasure in welcoming our first President, Dr. Jenkins. At last year's meeting in Stockholm, I had the honour to explain briefly the task and aims of our International Hygiene Commission, and yesterday I gave an outline of the progress made by our movement in different countries. The particulars will be given to you in the detailed report by our Secretary, Mr. A. Lenhardtson. To-day I must limit myself to acquainting you with a few personal matters. We had the pleasure of being able to nominate our honoured friend, Dr. T. W. Brophy, in Chicago, as Hon. President of our Commission on the occasion of the festivity which his American colleagues arranged in his honour on February 1 of this year. We should like in this connection to express our gratitude for the active interest which Dr. Brophy has shown from the first in our efforts, and our hope that we may have his valuable support for many years to come. I have further to announce that Mr. Sedley Taylor, Fellow of Trinity College, and Mr. Brooks, Editor of the *Cambridge Daily News*, have been elected hon. members of our Commission. Both gentlemen have, together with our Hon. President, Dr. Cunningham, done much for the School Dental Clinic at Cambridge, and have also as laymen shown the greatest interest in our labours. Proposals for other nominations are reserved for this meeting's programme. I have a sad duty to perform in announcing the death of a pioneer in dental hygiene, Professor Dr. Haderup, of Copenhagen, whose long illness unfortunately prevented his active participation in the Berlin Congress, and did not permit him to enjoy the fruit of his energy and zeal. We shall ever honour his memory as that of a charming and inspiring colleague in our profession. I now open the proceedings of to-day, and call upon Mr. Lenhardtson for his report.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. ALBIN LENHARDTSON reported as follows: The past year has been characterized by increasing appreciation by public authorities of the importance of dental hygiene. Now that the interest is awakened, I believe that we must earnestly endeavour to arrive at a solution of many difficult questions concerning school and army dental clinics. Public authorities may soon ask us for a definite reply on many points in connection with the management and organization of clinics, the salaries to be paid, the question of free treatment, the employment of whole-time dentists, &c. There are a number of such important

matters, to which we have not yet given the necessary consideration, and which should be thoroughly discussed before the dental hygiene movement has taken definite form.

As to the progress during the past year, I have received more or less detailed reports from America, England, Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Holland, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Switzerland, and Sweden. I am anxious to make the Hygiene Commission of the F.D.I. a central bureau for all information on the subject, as was proposed at the Berlin Congress.

In Germany there are now more than 200 school dental clinics. Thanks to the efforts of Professor Walkhoff, much activity is being displayed in Bavaria. Professor Kirschner, with whom I had a conference last autumn, showed warm interest in dental hygiene propaganda. In my opinion, it is of great importance that the German National Committee for Dental Treatment has succeeded in interesting the higher school authorities in the movement.

In America, mainly owing to the self-denying labours of Dr. Ebersole, an energetic campaign has been carried on. Concerning New York City and State, Dr. Wheeler reports: Four lecturers on oral hygiene have been appointed in the State Department of Health, the organizer giving his whole time to this work and receiving \$3,000 a year salary. This is due to Dr. W. A. White, of Phelps, N.Y. The City Health Department has appointed ten dentists at a salary of \$1,200 a year each for treatment of school children, and in the infectious diseases department two dentists have been appointed at the same salary to attend to tubercular patients and supply them with artificial dentures when required. At the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held in Washington in September, 1912, papers were read by Dr. H. Cohn (Berlin), Dr. S. A. Knop (New York), Dr. Ebersole (Cleveland) and Dr. W. H. Potter (Boston), on the dental treatment of school children, and this subject was also illustrated by models and diagrams in the Congress exhibition. In the United States, as in England, there exists no uniform control or organization of dental clinics, which are financed in different ways by the State or the municipality or by voluntary subscriptions. It is, of course, gratifying to see public spirit and generosity shown in this way.

In Great Britain, thanks to the grant of £60,000 from the National Exchequer to the Board of Education for medical and dental treatment in the elementary schools, the local education authorities have been active in promoting schemes for dental clinics, in which whole-time or part-time dentists are employed. In London a part-time service is generally adopted, the remuneration being at the rate of £50 a year for each officer working one half-day per week; each dentist is expected to deal with ten new cases (on the average) each half-day of two and a half hours. In London there are now thirteen

dental treatment centres, and by the end of this year there will be twenty. The British Dental Association has passed a resolution recommending that the minimum salary of whole-time school dentists should be £250 per annum at the commencement. In the provinces, many Education Committees have begun, or are contemplating, dental clinics. For the County of Montgomery (Wales), two whole-time dentists will be appointed, one for the urban and one for the rural districts of the county, at a salary of £250 per annum each, with travelling and out-of-pocket expenses. The rural dentist will travel from school to school in a caravan fitted with full dental surgery equipment. Parents are to pay 6d. per child treated per year towards the cost, but necessitous cases will be free. The local Member of Parliament has offered £250 towards the cost of this scheme, and the Board of Education grant will be about 50 per cent. The Dorset county authority has appointed a lady dentist at a salary of £250 for whole-time service in the schools. The borough of Cambridge has appointed a second whole-time school dentist. In Belfast (Ireland) sixteen dentists have given their services in rotation free to the school dental clinic established there this April. Dr. A. News-holme, C.B., Chief Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, recently stated: "We must press for treatment as well as for inspection—there is no radical distinction between prevention and cure. The work of school dental surgeons forms an important part of the work of the public health service, the importance of which will be realized more and more as time goes on." Sir George Newman, the Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education, gives dental treatment a prominent place in his Annual Report, and there can be no doubt that steady progress is being made.

In Austria the Society for promoting school dental treatment has a membership of 1,100, and has succeeded in interesting many influential persons, especially teachers. A striking proof of this is the establishment of a dental clinic in the training college at Troppau, and it is intended to do the same in other seminaries. This is an excellent way of educating young teachers in oral hygiene. During the past year a second school dental clinic has been opened in Vienna, and also one in the Kindersheim. The Society, which receives an annual subsidy of 6,888 kronen from the State and the municipality, bears most of the expense of these clinics. As more funds are required, the Society has obtained permission to hold a lottery for its own benefit.

In Belgium, the larger cities, and especially Brussels, have organized dental treatment in the schools, but this is only limited to inspection and extraction of teeth. A similar procedure has been adopted for the Army. However, the attention of the authorities has been directed to the importance of the subject and one hopes soon for better results.

In France, thanks to the efforts of the French National Committee, free dental treatment has been provided for the communal schools of the eighth *arrondissement* in Paris. Four dentists give their services every Thursday morning in a dispensary lent by l'Assistance Publique de Paris. The children present a chart, which is a copy of that drawn up by the Dental School of Paris and adopted by the Minister of Public Instruction in his circular of March, 1908. After inspection, the dentist records the state of the child's teeth, and urgent operations are performed with the parents' consent. Similar dispensaries are contemplated in other *arrondissements*. It is only right to say that this experiment is due mainly to Dr. Godon, *Maire-adjoint* of the eighth *arrondissement*. M. Raymond Lemièrre, Secretary of the Committee, has delivered lectures before the Association de la Croix Rouge. The President of the Committee, M. Maurice Roy, has with its sanction sent to the Minister for War a report on the improvements required in the army dental service established by the Minister's circular of October, 1907. The Committee has also forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce and Industry a circular urging the importance of dental hygiene from an economic and social standpoint and quoting Dr. Jessen's speech at Stockholm.

In Finland, the Society for the Promotion of Oral Hygiene has distributed to 90,000 school children concise instructions for the care of the teeth. The city of Helsingfors contemplates establishing a school clinic.

In Holland, Dr. Van der Hoeven reports that nothing particular has been done during the past year.

In Italy, Dr. Guerini reports nothing done.

In Luxemburg, the State Hospital provides dental treatment for children.

In Norway, the Norwegian Society has lately given chief attention to propaganda work. Owing to the scattered population, a scheme for travelling dental clinics is being drawn up. There are school dental clinics in ten towns.

From Switzerland, Dr. Steiger reports on the efficiency of the clinic in Lucerne.

In Sweden, we have now about forty dental clinics in schools and educational institutions. The authorities in Stockholm and Gothenburg have decided on systematic conservative dentistry for all primary school children. The interest of the authorities in this question has increased to a marked degree, and a striking proof of this was given in the debate on this subject in Parliament this year. As I previously reported, the Swedish National Association for the Promotion of Oral Hygiene and the Swedish Dental Federation applied to the Government to appoint a Commission to consider the organization of the public dental service. In spite of the opposition of the Royal Medical

Board, the Government were prepared to appoint a Commission last autumn, but some delay occurred. In Parliament the matter was referred to a Committee and, in conformity with its decision, the Chamber requested the Government to ascertain and report how effective dental treatment can best be organized for schools. Accordingly the Home Minister conferred with me as to the inquiry, and also stated that the time had arrived for a dentist to be associated with the Royal Medical Board. Consequently, one must admit that the hostility of the medical powers has brought good results. In the proposed curriculum for training colleges and schools, instruction in oral hygiene is to be included.

Dr. JESSEN then nominated the following members of the Hygiene Commission :—

Honorary President.—Dr. Truman W. Brophy (Chicago).

Honorary Members.—Mr. Sedley Taylor, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Mr. Brooks, Editor of *Cambridge Daily News*.

Members.—Zahnarzt Hauptmeyer, Direktor der Kruppschen Zahnklinik, Essen a/d Ruhr; Dr. Friedemann, Direktor der städt. Schulzahnklinik, Duisburg; Hofrat Prof. Dr. Michel, Direktor des zahnärztl. Univ. Instituts, Würzburg; Dr. med. Kehr, Direktor der Schulzahnklinik, Düsseldorf; Dr. Robert L. Ebert, Rua Gonçalves Dias 67, Rio de Janeiro; Zahnarzt Neuhaus, D.D.S., Archimedesstr., The Hague; Von der Linde G. W., Eekwal, Zwolle; A. van Geldere, Rustenburg 109, Zaandam; J. E. de Vries, Frederiksplein 39, Amsterdam; M. Kiaer, Svendborg, Denmark; G. O. Whitaker, Manchester; W. Parker Harrison, Brighton.

Russisches Landescomitee.—Dr. J. Kowarski, President, Dolgorukovskaja 18, Moscow; Zahnarzt P. Dauge, Vice-President, Archangelski Per 7, Moscow; Zahnarzt P. Taubkin, Treasurer, Stani Per., H. Pribylow, Moscow; Zahnarzt K. Günsburg, Secretary, Pjatnitzkaja 20, Moscow; Zahnarzt J. Okonntschikoff, Assistant Secretary, Grosse Lubjanka 30, Moscow; Zahnärztin H. Nikitina, Librarian, Kleine Nikitskaja 29, Moscow.

He also announced that a Public Oral Hygiene Section of the Russian Dental Association had been formed, with Dr. J. Kowarski, of Moscow, as President, and Dr. K. Günsburg, of Moscow, as Secretary.

Dr. GODON emphasized the great importance of the progress made in Russia, and suggested that this was an opportunity for F.D.I. propaganda in Russia.

Mr. LENHARDTSON had placed on the agenda for discussion the following questions :—

(1) Is the wholesale extraction of the teeth of school children to be recommended?

(2) Ought whole-day or part-day dentists to be engaged in the school clinics?

(3) The salary of the school dentist.

(4) Ought the treatment in the school clinics to be gratis or not?

He said they must face the question of a definite plan for carrying out public dental hygiene work and for dealing with public and civic authorities in the organization of clinics. As to wholesale extraction of teeth of school children, he noticed that Mr. J. F. Colyer and Mr. H. Lloyd-Williams, of the Royal Dental Hospital of London, had propounded the view that all teeth in a child's mouth that could not be easily filled should be extracted, and this had met with some acceptance in England. Their idea seemed to be that the most important thing was to remove septic conditions. He confessed himself to be rather a sceptic on the question, as he did not think these gentlemen had produced sufficient evidence to show that the occlusion of the subsequent permanent teeth would not be affected. At Stockholm they tried to save the teeth, even if considerably damaged. It would be particularly interesting to have the opinion of English school dentists on this question. He was in favour of part-time school dentists, as they should be men of experience and tact, able to work rapidly and also having an aptitude for statistics. The public authorities must pay them well, as the work was extremely hard and trying, and the community would gain in the long run. Looking at the matter from a professional standpoint, he thought dentists would prefer part service with permission to practise privately. In many countries dentists had done much of this work gratis and this, of course, had contributed to raising the social status of the profession. But, after all, school dental hygiene was not a philanthropic but a social and economic question. What was a just remuneration? It was difficult to fix an international standard for this. They must not get a "proletariat" in their profession, as was the tendency in Germany with the workmen's insurance and sickness societies. The Swedish Dental Society had fixed the remuneration at a minimum of 5 kroner (5s. 6d.) per hour with a sliding scale, but after a few years school dentists would be on the ordinary scale of civil servants with incomes and pensions as State officials. In England, part-time dentists received £1 per half-day and whole-time dentists £250 to £300 per annum. Certainly, school dentists' work was more trying and arduous than that of school doctors, and if they proposed salaries on no less a scale, they would be on the right side. The chief thing was not to undervalue their labour and skill from the beginning.

Dr. JESSEN said he thought they were too small a body to settle such an important question, and it should be deferred till the London Congress.

Mr. LENHARDTSON said that he should like to have the matter discussed, if possible, especially in view of the forthcoming inquiry by the Royal Commission in Sweden.

Mr. QUINTIN also advised postponement.

UNIFORM TREATMENT IN SCHOOL CLINICS.

Dr. JESSEN proposed the following :—

(1) From the age of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years it is desirable that children's teeth be inspected every six months in order to treat the deciduous teeth, before they ache, and to allow the children to enter public schools with healthy mouths.

(2) It is desirable that every child from the age of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years has its own toothbrush and learns to use it morning and night, in order to make it familiar from early age with the hygiene of the mouth.

(3) The mouths of those children who come at an older age to the school clinics should be treated as much as possible in a conservative way. Carious teeth, which cannot be filled, and are sources of infection, must be extracted. Dry roots of deciduous teeth must be left in the mouth till the permanent teeth appear, in order not to impair the growth of the jaw. The decayed crowns with dry roots must be cut off and the roots filed smooth.

(4) The six-year molars are to be saved if possible until the age of 12, and must only be extracted when they cannot be saved any longer or when there is not sufficient room in the mouth.

(5) Under all circumstances we must try to get the children's confidence. Children who are unwilling to submit to treatment must not be forced to it, but be treated kindly whenever they come back.

Mastication, eruption of the teeth, and general health are to be looked to in every treatment.

(6) Each child must be treated individually. The treatment must be guided by the age, the constitution and the character of the child.

Dr. GODON said that Dr. Jessen's propositions were interesting and valuable. He thought, however, that in the present state of knowledge it was not permissible to make the recommendation in paragraph 4. He thought this should be modified or omitted.

Mr. PATERSON thought there was a danger that the Hygiene Commission, as representing the F.D.I., might take up an attitude which would not be appreciated by the great majority of the dental profession throughout the world. He urged that the propositions of Dr. Jessen and Mr. Lenhardtson should be brought before the International Dental Congress in their own names as their individual opinions, and not as the opinions of the Hygiene Commission, or of the F.D.I. He associated himself entirely with the remarks of Dr. Godon in connection with the extraction of the sixth-year-old molar.

Dr. FÖRBERG supported Mr. Paterson's view, and Dr. JESSEN agreed.

Mr. LENHARDTSON said he was of the same opinion as Mr. Paterson, but he would like the question discussed that day.

M. JEAN urged that the Commission should give a clear indication of its views.

Dr. BROPHY felt bound to criticize the sentence referring to "sufficient room." There was always sufficient room in the mouth for the first molars. He thought the reference to "wholesale extraction of teeth" should be omitted altogether. The time was past when extraction of teeth was to be tolerated except as a last resort, and the dental profession should say clearly that it was wrong. If there was dental disease, it was amenable to successful treatment in the hands of a skilled man. He regretted that the question should be raised in this way; "wholesale extraction" struck him with horror.

Mr. LENHARDTSON agreed with Dr. Brophy, but they must discuss the question, as it was raised by the teaching and practice of eminent English colleagues.

Mr. PATERSON said he demurred to the statement that the "wholesale extraction" of school children's teeth was practised by Mr. Colyer and Mr. Lloyd-Williams. It was a very desirable question to discuss in London how far extraction of deciduous or permanent teeth should be adopted, but it was useless to discuss it at that meeting. If he personally were asked, "Is wholesale extraction of the teeth of school children to be recommended?" he would answer in a word, "No," and he imagined that would be the answer of them all.

Dr. FÖRBERG said it was not opportune to discuss the matter fully, but he would only draw attention to the fact that advocates of extraction had forgotten that their duty was to promote the advancement of hygiene and prophylaxis. He thought they ought to work in such a direction that the forceps might be ultimately laid aside as a more or less antiquated instrument. That was the true aim of dental hygiene.

Dr. VAN DER HOEVEN said the question depended upon the local conditions. Where there was only one dentist to deal with a great number of suffering children, extraction was the only practical method of relieving pain and giving a clean mouth. Though they as dentists might prefer to treat such cases by conservative methods, there was not always the time or the money available, as every country had not a Forsyth Institute. In Holland they had not yet succeeded in establishing a school clinic in any city.

Dr. GUERINI considered it was best to teach everyone that all teeth must be preserved, especially the molars.

It was agreed by Dr. JESSEN and Mr. LENHARDTSON to withdraw their propositions and to bring them forward personally at London.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. JESSEN announced that a telegram of greeting had been sent by Dr. Gabriel Wolf, of Vienna, who also sent the Second Annual Report of the Austrian Society for School Dental Treatment.

He had also received a report from Russia, which would be printed in the *Archiv der Mund Hygiene*.

Dr. ROSENTHAL said the question of school dental treatment had been discussed by the Belgian Dental Federation and, on the initiative of Dr. Pitot, a resolution was passed in favour of the organization of children's clinics. They also had a congress at the Ghent Exhibition, when an excellent report was given by Dr. G. Fay, and he was asked to bring it before the Hygiene Commission.

M. FRANCIS JEAN, President of the French Association of Dental Hygiene, said: "Our international meetings, though having only a consultative rôle, possess, nevertheless, a considerable interest in the questions discussed, the ideas exchanged and the proposals there brought forward.

"It is clear that efforts must be made to unify the methods appropriate for popularizing the necessity of dental hygiene, but it is clear also that we must not wait for this dream to be realized before taking action.

"The complexity of this question of unification makes its solution perhaps remote and certainly difficult, because we have to reckon with the mentality of people, and to make the best of the resources available. By resources I mean administrative, technical and material co-operation. However this may be, the duty of societies affiliated to the International Commission of Hygiene is to bring before it the results of their labours and projects. This is the duty entrusted to me to-day on behalf of the French Association of Dental Hygiene. Last year we regret it was impossible to attend the Stockholm meeting, and we prepared for this Commission a report on the present position of dental hygiene in France.

"To attain practical results, we have thought it best to adopt the following method of working:—

- (1) Public and school lectures.
- (2) Wall charts or pictures.
- (3) School and Army clinics.

"Our attention was, accordingly, first directed to lectures intended to interest the members of the teaching profession, the scholars and the public in dental hygiene. Such a task, however, involves a most complex, delicate and difficult question. The matter and manner of these lectures must, indeed, vary according to the audience for which they are intended, and in every case the abolition of popular prejudices and of quackery constitutes a good part of our aims.

"The wall chart or diagram strikes the mind through the eye, and the notes accompanying it assist the instructor in talking about the teeth under conditions likely to drive home the necessity of dental inspection and treatment without which asepsis of the mouth cannot exist. Besides, the permanent display of the picture fills in what the

child has not been able to grasp by word of speech and constitutes, so to speak, a living and constant lecture. It is because the picture has an undoubted value that all lectures should be accompanied by lantern slides. Schools are very numerous, and if all cannot be favoured with lectures, each can possess a wall chart that can be used as the master judges best.

"These two methods of propaganda lead the public necessarily to recognize how essential it is that school clinics be established in order to be able to put into practice the advice given in the various forms. In order that these clinics may be most useful in diminishing the detriment which certain young confrères may fear—wrongly, from our point of view—at the beginning of their career, it is essential that they should only be established in populous and poor districts. It is, for instance, very easy to organize a school clinic in a well-to-do district. It is, on the other hand, much more difficult to do so in a poor district, though it is indisputably more useful.

"And, as soon as we possess school clinics, in addition to the inspections, consultations and urgent operations that will have to be done there, it will be expedient to institute periodical statistics which should be re-cast, compared and published every two or three years.

"With this plan of operations we have this year arrived at very satisfactory results. Our lectures have had a most encouraging reception in the primary and normal schools. The attendance in the primary schools was not less than 250 persons accompanying their children. In the normal schools it is always more limited, as the audience is only composed of pupils and future teachers.

"We have a wall chart intended solely for popular instruction, and not only for the dentist, the doctor or the student. Its place is indicated in all clinics and schools.

"This year the school clinic will have begun in France its beneficent career.

"This statement has appeared to us to be most practical. We submit it for your consideration and we also hand to the President a specimen of our work, comprising a wall picture and explanatory notices. I take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate the French National Committee on the establishment of a school clinic, and to request Dr. Godon, the Deputy Mayor of the 8th Arrondissement of Paris, to present on our behalf the wall chart, exhibited to the F.D.I., to the director of the clinic."

Dr. GODON thanked M. Jean for presenting the interesting and useful wall chart "*Soignez vos Dents*" to the F.D.I.

Dr. G. CUNNINGHAM said he need not detain the meeting long in making his report. The annual meeting of the British Dental Association had just been held at Cambridge, where the pioneer school dental clinic in England had been so successfully established.

Many other clinics had since been started. In England they felt the importance of keeping the salaries of the school dentists at as high a standard as possible, in order to induce skilled dentists to take a permanent interest in the work. The Borough Dentist of Cambridge (Mr. W. H. Jones), in his paper "The Conquest of Caries" read before the British Dental Association meeting, was able to quote remarkable statistics showing that 72 per cent. of the school children now had permanent sound teeth, and it would probably be 84 per cent. next year. The cost of the clinic was only just over $\frac{1}{4}$ d. rate in the £1. He hoped to have the privilege of reading a paper before the next Congress on "Science and the Cinema." He was preparing a new film from material gathered in France, Sweden and Holland, that would be really international, and he had another film, a French one, entitled "Les dents pour tous."

Dr. JENKINS said he had had the great advantage of seeing with what earnestness and enthusiasm the question of oral hygiene was being taken up in America, and the results already were extraordinary. Although there was as yet no completely organized national movement, this was on the way owing to the spirit of unity in which the State dental societies worked together for this great aim. The propaganda in America had been greatly assisted by the intelligent laity, who began to appreciate what oral hygiene might accomplish for the nation. The noble Forsyth Institute in Boston was an extraordinary example of what they could expect from the laity. Very great interest was taken in dental hygiene, not only in Boston but throughout the whole State of Massachusetts, as he found in attending a recent meeting of the Dental Society, which also discussed the practicability of making use of female dental nurses in the manipulative processes incidental to pyorrhœa treatment. Some idea of the admirable work done in Massachusetts was given in an article in the *Dental Brief* for July last.

Dr. JESSEN announced that America had now 150 societies working for oral hygiene.

Dr. GUERINI stated that he had decided to make a monetary gift to the Hygiene Commission.

The session then ended.

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS.
(Code de Déontologie.)

On Friday morning, August 29, the Committee on Déontologie (consisting of Drs. Rosenthal, Aguilar and Roy), appointed at Stockholm to draft an International Code of Ethics, met, and Dr. E. ROSENTHAL, Chairman of the Committee, submitted the following report :—

“ In the evolution of a profession, the ethical side dealing with the relations of the practitioner with society in general, with individuals in particular, and with his colleagues, is too often relegated to the background, all the attention of teachers being devoted to the progress of dental science and to everything concerned with its application.

“ The F.D.I. believes that it is important to counteract this tendency, which neglects a question that has considerable importance for the complete development of our body politic, whose progress has been so rapid in recent decades, thanks to numerous discoveries made in a relatively short space of time.

“ The Committee which you appointed to draft a code of ethical principles, after having examined them in their essential elements, has also directed its attention to the best way of enforcing them, and to the most practical method of making such a code known in all dental societies of the world.

“ Finding that it is difficult to reform established customs and almost impossible to change the mentality of a grown-up man, we believe that the best opportunity occurs in adolescence, at the university and the dental school, for moulding the mind of the future practitioner in such a way that he will only act in the future according to a rule of conduct, based on ethical principles.

“ We are convinced that the greatest benefit must result from a course of instruction, animated by the best spirit of altruism, demonstrating to the student how much it is to his direct interest and the interest of society, that he should begin the practice of his profession with the highest ideals of the mission he has to fulfil, and also convincing him that, if the diploma that he is about to obtain confers upon him certain privileges and rights, it, on the other hand, imposes upon him certain duties and moral obligations. The student should realize that he is entering an immense family, united by common bonds of solidarity, and that it is to his advantage to inculcate the ambition to participate by his conduct, his attitude and his deeds, in the elevation of the great body to which he will belong.

“ It is indispensable that the student should, during his professional studies, become impregnated with the idea that he is going to join a body of men who possess principles of honour that cannot be transgressed without injuring his colleagues, and that it is his

duty to make every effort to assist in the constant elevation of the profession.

“In virtue, too, of the privilege granted to him and the protection surrounding him, the practitioner owes part of his activity to the community, and is bound to place at the service of humanity his knowledge and science. This is all the more true where society makes sacrifices to permit certain of its members to study and acquire the ability necessary for practising a profession. It would be unjust and illogical that these sacrifices, made by the community, should solely benefit the individual fortunate enough to profit by them.

“A good social organization demands that in return for the enormous expense necessitated by the building and maintenance of teaching institutions, with their museums and laboratories, and also in return for the advantage accorded to holders of diplomas authorizing them to practise their profession to the exclusion of all others, every practitioner should consider that he owes part of his efforts to his fellow men. This duty can be performed in an infinite variety of forms, and each must be left to judge how best he can render such service. Some by their researches in laboratories will increase the sum of scientific knowledge, and their discoveries will assist in alleviating human suffering, making human life happier and longer. Others will give direct personal service to the unfortunate, and part of their time to caring for the poor. Again, others will devote themselves more especially to teaching, and will hand on to new generations what they have themselves received, forming thus the link between the past and the future, and ensuring the continuation of a common aim.

“Each in his own sphere and according to his talents and aptitude will have a task to perform that is absolutely altruistic and independent of that which he performs every day to earn a subsistence for himself or those dependent on him.

“All those who practise a liberal profession will occupy in society a high position ; by reason of the services they render and the public spirit which they manifest, they will enjoy the regard and esteem of all. In order to place and to maintain themselves at this level, practitioners must have respect for each other, and the rules regulating their relations should possess a character of mutual consideration. Every word, every gesture, every act having for intention or result the depreciation of a colleague in the judgment of others is as harmful to the doer as to him who is the object of such conduct, and reacts upon the whole profession. Without wishing to cover up a clumsy blunder, negligence or ignorance, each must safeguard the reputation of his colleague and act so as not to aggrieve any interest. It is imprudent to express an opinion without having heard both sides and without having weighed the arguments of the opposed parties. Some circum-

stances may have existed which justified such or such proceeding which, at first sight, seems open to criticism. At all events, one must never forget the principle: To do unto others as you would wish they should do unto you. Every practitioner owes it to his profession to do nothing which may injure its prestige. He must abstain from all vulgar methods of attracting the attention of the public, either to his manner of operating, or to the moderation of his fees. Only his personal worth, his integrity and his ability can bring him public attention. He disparages himself and harms his own good reputation and that of his profession in resorting to methods of publicity that are quite admissible in certain spheres of human activity, but are quite incompatible with the practice of a liberal profession possessing a high ideal and having only incidentally a commercial aspect.

"These are the basic principles which have been employed in elaborating the code which we have the honour to submit to your deliberation, believing that they are common to humanity and consequently of universal application. We propose to circulate them throughout the world, and particularly in the teaching institutions where they will have the greater effect in initiating our young men into the principles therein contained. We cannot hope to change the world in a day, but it is in preparing the way for future generations that we shall attain the purpose we all have in view—to raise to the highest point our profession, which we desire to see as much appreciated by all as by ourselves who love it."

Dr. AGUILAR said: "As the author of the proposition, I am in full accord with the principles laid down in the interesting address given by our Chairman, Dr. Rosenthal. Unfortunately, I am not prepared to present a scheme for a code of ethics. It is a most difficult task, because we must codify all the duties of the practitioner towards the public and the profession, and at the same time we must not interfere with the customs and habits of each country, since what is considered unethical in one country is not so regarded in another. Men do things wrongly, as a rule, because they are not taught to avoid what is wrong. In Spain, charlatanism was once rampant, but since the introduction of our code of ethics we are practically abolishing all manifestation of advertisement, and the dentist who advertised with letters a metre long has now disappeared. These things are not done to-day, because we have taught men that they are wrong. Since we have done it in Spain, I think the moralization of our profession could be accomplished by the recommendation of a code of ethics. We are not prepared for it yet, because we have not a common basis, but we can take one definite step and urge that in all dental institutions and schools one lesson on dental ethics should be included in the curriculum. Meanwhile we can prepare a code of principles which

we can recommend. In some countries such instruction exists in the curriculum, but in many places the student leaves school without knowing what are his duties to the profession and to his colleagues. I propose that a small Committee of three members should present at the next meeting a report on a project for a code of ethics, simple and concise, consisting of eight or ten articles. I am sure that, when this is approved, it will be adopted by hundreds of dental societies which are to-day at a loss on the subject. Our code might serve as a guide, with modifications that may be necessary."

M. QUINTIN agreed with Dr. Aguilar. At Brussels they had proceeded on the lines suggested, and each student had to sign an undertaking to conduct himself honourably, while a spirit of solidarity and altruism was inculcated at the dental school. They should take a positive, and not merely a negative line in giving such training.

Dr. SCHEELLE said that such a proposition was agreeable to Germany. With goodwill and industry, a code could be established everywhere. They had already a Commission to deal with ethics, and this was supported in every way by the profession.

Mr. LENHARDTSON doubted if one lesson would be sufficient. He thought students should be instructed not only as to their attitude and behaviour to the public, but also to the medical profession and to public authorities. He would take a little broader view of the question.

Dr. GODOU: "I approve of the excellent report of Dr. Rosenthal, and congratulate Dr. Aguilar on his proposition. We have obtained extremely important results from such teaching in France. In the Ecole Dentaire de Paris the conditions of admission to the diploma oblige the student to make a written promise 'to conduct himself according to the rules of professional honour, and especially to abstain from all advertisement.' The *Conseil de famille* also examines the student's character and calls him to order, if required. I propose that this rule be recommended for adoption in all schools."

Dr. BROPHY: "The remark made by Dr. Aguilar as to ethics being taught in schools has brought to my mind certain questions which I think this Committee could take up with advantage to the profession generally. What we aim at is a higher standard of professionalism. We want to raise the profession to a place which will cause every other profession to respect it in every way. We need to educate our students better than we have done in the past in ethics. In my country this has not always received the attention in the fifty dental schools of the United States which its importance demands. We want to make our young men professional men with professional ideals. I would eliminate the question of curriculum. If we are sincere in carrying out the ideal of ethics we must begin at home. I cannot conceive how a young man educated at a proper institution

could put up a sign that can be read three or four blocks away without knowing it is unprofessional. The old maxim that a stream cannot rise higher than its source is applicable here. The young man should be taught to do his duty to his patient, and to do nothing which he would not have done to any member of his family. When the F.D.I. raises its voice against the lack of education in ethics in our schools and dental institutions, then we shall have accomplished a great work in this line. I am not criticizing any one institution or country. I take it home just as much as elsewhere. Knowing we must institute a reform in our course of training, we must begin at the very foundation and lead young men up step by step to attaining such ideals as will win greater respect among scientific men in other professions."

M. QUINTIN asked when the Paris student signed the undertaking mentioned.

Dr. GODON: He signs on entering the school.

M. QUINTIN thought it better that lectures on ethics should be given by a dentist than by a lawyer or layman.

Dr. SUBIRANA said there were no charlatans in Spain since the Odontological Society had instituted a code of ethics.

Dr. AGUILAR: "We have in Spain a body of sanitary inspectors who are physicians appointed by the Government, and whose duty it is to supervise the conduct of doctors. These have also the moral obligation to inspect the conduct of dentists. We have also a dentist in each province, who is appointed by the Government authorities in Madrid to report any cases of unqualified practice."

Dr. SCHAEFFER-STUCKERT: "I think this discussion is of great interest and importance. In Germany we have succeeded in obtaining a Board or Council of Dentists established by an Imperial order. This Council has power to make regulations on ethics and to decide such matters for dentists. There are two members for each province in Prussia, and thirty-five members in all, elected by ballot. Practitioners who are not of good standing are excluded from being elected and from voting. In the autumn or by the beginning of next year, we shall have these Councils, which are the same for doctors and lawyers, in operation all over Germany."

Dr. BROPHY: "We have one State in U.S.A. where the Medical Board has power to revoke the licence of any man proved after trial to be unethical. The result there is that all big signs have disappeared and all unethical men are behaving themselves."

Dr. JENKINS explained that the dominant note in the American system of education was the moral guidance of young men, and this had been the case from the days of the early settlers. The American student, was, therefore, surrounded by certain moral safeguards which, he believed, scarcely obtained in other countries. Dr.

Jenkins related an instance of moral discipline at the University of Pennsylvania. He believed that dental schools in America would welcome and endorse any suggestions for raising the standard of ethics from the very beginning of the training of dentists.

Dr. AGUILAR: "I am very pleased to hear the favourable opinions expressed. M. Quintin's proposal to institute a course of lectures on dental ethics could not be adopted in our country, where the State pay the teachers. I want to establish a principle and let it be applied in each country according to circumstances. Dr. Godon makes a proposition which some of us could not accept. Such a rule could not be enforced in a State institution, where the student must be subject to the same rules as any other profession. We can recommend instruction on the subject, but we cannot demand it. Dr. Schaeffer-Stuckert has made a very interesting announcement about a tribunal of honour, and this has proved the advantage of these international gatherings. In Spain the physicians have such a tribunal, but the dentists have not."

It was resolved (1) "That Drs. Aguilar, Rosenthal, and Schaeffer-Stuckert be appointed a Committee to draw up a code of ethics, which shall be discussed at the next meeting"; and (2) "That the F.D.I. recommends all institutions for dental teaching to include instruction in the principles of dental ethics."

Dr. GODON withdrew his proposition, but asked that it be referred to the Committee, and this was agreed to.

COMMISSION OF EDUCATION.

This Commission met on August 29. In the absence of the President (Dr. E. C. Kirk), Dr. Brophy, Honorary President, was elected to the chair.

Dr. AGUILAR read the report of Dr. Kirk, published in the Stockholm (1912) *Transactions*, pp. 47-52.

Dr. BROPHY called attention to the point emphasized by Dr. Kirk, the importance of teaching men how to be teachers. He would invite Dr. Godon, one of the pioneers of dental education, and Dr. M. L. Rhein (New York), a distinguished member of the profession in the United States, and Vice-president of the National Dental Association, to speak.

Dr. GODON said that at Stockholm they had an interim report from Dr. Kirk. They were awaiting a definite reply on the two questions referred to the Committee as to the methods of instruction which shall combine artistic with mechanical skill, and as to the proportionate degree of practical teaching to be associated with didactic

instruction. In the absence of Dr. Kirk, he thought they should consider the question *de novo* and collect opinions from men qualified to express them. It was necessary to settle this question as soon as possible, and he suggested that a detailed report should be presented on the three resolutions adopted in London in 1911.

(1) That the Education Commission of the F.D.I. views with satisfaction the gradual disappearance of the preceptorial system, *i.e.*, private pupilage, as a recognized method of preparation for dental practice, and would welcome its complete elimination, and the general adoption of the technique method, *i.e.*, dental school mechanical training.

(2) That the Education Commission of the F.D.I. is of opinion that the technique method, *i.e.*, dental school mechanical training, can be utilized so as to develop the artistic sense as well as manipulative skill, and that it is the duty of dental school authorities to endeavour to arrange and elaborate their method of instruction in such a manner as to secure this end.

(3) That a sub-committee on pedagogical methods be appointed to undertake detailed consideration of teaching methods in vogue in the several countries, and also to consider the proportionate degree of didactic teaching which should be associated with the technique method of training, and to report thereon at a subsequent meeting.

Dr. G. CUNNINGHAM: "We have to reconcile in the new idea of teaching the depreciation of mechanical dentistry in favour of operative work. I have no hesitation in saying that manual training is necessary for the operator as well as for the mechanic. The curriculum in almost all our schools requires rectification in this respect. I support Dr. Godon's view."

Dr. GUY: "In regard to the resolution proposed by Dr. Godon, I think the Commission should have certain information as to what was proposed to be done and what has actually been done. These resolutions were the result of a considerable amount of discussion in this Commission and at the F.D.I. meeting. I think there will be general accord with the principles expressed in these three resolutions. The work of this Commission was to collate and digest all valuable data and information from as many schools as were willing to supply the data required, in order to prepare a definite report. As a result of the deliberations of the small Committee appointed in 1911, Dr. Kirk has sent out a series of questions, which were quite specific and demanded accurate and detailed answers. I furnished Dr. Kirk with detailed answers to all his questions, and I know that our President (Mr. Paterson) did the same. I presume that other authorities have supplied Dr. Kirk with that information. Now this information alone can furnish the basis of such a report as we can consider with advantage. We read with pleasure this interim report from Dr. Kirk,

because we feel that he has expressed in charming, literary form the sentiments by which we are all animated. But this is no longer a question of sentiment, as we are unanimous in regard to it. What we seek now is specific and detailed information, and until we have this it is impossible to give any advice or make any recommendations which would carry any weight with the educational authorities of the world. I think we should refer this matter back to Dr. Kirk or to the Committee with definite instructions that a report containing all this information, duly digested, be presented with considered advice based upon it at the next session. I support Dr. Godon's resolution."

Dr. AGUILAR: "I do not think the resolution would carry us to any practical point. Dr. Kirk only asks for an extension of time in which to complete the report. I would suggest that the Organization Committee of the next Congress be requested to include, as one of the subjects for report in Section 10 (Dental Education), 'Methods of Manual Training.'"

Dr. GUY: "I think this is a very desirable subject for a paper in that Section, but we consider it best to reserve reports for matters of definite knowledge."

Dr. GODON regretted that the subject was not included in Section 10.

Mr. BROOKS: "If desired by this meeting I will, as a General Secretary of the Congress, bring the subject before Section 10, but, as Dr. Guy has said, we should prefer its being presented in the form of a paper, rather than as a settled report."

Dr. GUY: "The point is that the work of the Congress is not limited to the reports. We expect that the papers and communications will in all probability exceed in interest and evoke more debate and discussion than the reports. We do not wish to put every possible subject for debate in the reports, but rather subjects on which there is less divergence of opinion. We desire to have the expression of everybody's opinion on every branch of dental knowledge in the papers."

Dr. M. L. RHEIN (New York): "I have pleasure in informing you that the National Dental Association of the U.S.A. has been re-organized with a membership of 15,000 dentists. We are numerically in a very strong position, and we feel that the subject of greatest importance for the profession is this one of education. We realize the difficulties Dr. Kirk must feel in bringing up a report on such a subject. At the same time, the most important thing we have to consider is the danger of remaining in the position of to-day. It behoves us to remember this is a world of progress, in which the conditions of to-day become obsolete to-morrow, and we must steadily advance. Speaking only for my own country, I have always been impressed with the difficulty of combining the practical with the didactic in the

mind of the teacher. Even if the teacher is remarkably well versed in the science of his subject, he so often unfortunately lacks the dental mind, which can only be inborn in us, and too frequently I see misapplication of the scientific side in its dental application. This works also in the opposite direction, and an able teacher, who lacks an adequate appreciation of scientific knowledge as pertaining to pathological and physiological facts, too often handles the mouth without giving due consideration to these two conditions. Looking ahead fifty years, we can see the culmination of such possibilities when the teacher of scientific subjects shall have this dental intuition of the scientific truths we know so well. From my own personal observation, I have seen the greatest mischief wrought by magnificent dental technique misapplied. It is for the F.D.I. to consider seriously how rapid is to be the progress of the movement for bringing to the front the teacher who shall combine the practical and the scientific sides of dental training. This is the question uppermost in my own mind at present."

Dr. Godon's proposition was adopted.

The meeting concluded with a cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Brophy for presiding, proposed by Dr. Godon.

COMMISSION ON BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION.

On August 29, M. HUET (President of the Commission) in the Chair, the following report was received and considered:—

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

"GENTLEMEN,—According to the programme which was outlined at the Stockholm meeting, the Commission has endeavoured to secure as complete a service as possible of professional journals and periodicals, and to obtain the greatest number of volumes and works for the library of the F.D.I. If we compare the situation now with that of last year, we must recognize that our progress is not great, at least in respect of the number of journals received. We have only added the supply of the following eight journals: *The Annales of the Brussels Surgical Institute*, *Ash's Monthly*, *La Odontologia Dominica*, *La Vie Internationale*, *Revista Dentaria Brasileira*, *El Odontologo Venezolano*, *Revista Odontologica (Colombia)*, and *Finska Tandläkare Sällskapet Forhandlingar*. There is this much to be done in this direction, and each member or editor should see that his professional journal is posted free to the F.D.I. library. The position of the library is, happily, improved, and the number of volumes received this year amounted to fifty-six, for which we thank the authors and donors. We mention specially *La Bibliographie de l'Odontologie Espagnole*, which contains a

catalogue of all dental works printed in Spanish. This is the work of Dr. José Martinez Sanchez, and it is to be desired that each country should undertake this. South America has rendered signal service this year in effective collaboration by sending most of the works received. We note also that our confrère, Dr. Guerini, of Naples, has forwarded a collection of his books. May this example be followed.

“We append to our report a complete list of volumes now in the library of the F.D.I. In accordance with the instructions given last year by the Executive Council, we have begun the task of drawing up as complete a list as possible of practitioners, dental societies and professional journals in the world. We have asked for representatives in different countries to assist in this, but co-operation has not been frequent. We have obtained a complete report from Messrs. Ramberg (Stockholm), Christensen (Copenhagen), Aguilar (Madrid), Riethmüller (Philadelphia), and Schaeffer-Stuckert (Frankfort). The publishing house of Meusser (Berlin), have kindly sent, on request, two copies of their directory of dentists, dental depôts and manufacturers of the world. With the documents received and those we still hope to receive, we hope to complete this book and bring it up to date. We make a fresh appeal for this purpose, and we will try and obtain information either from national committees or dental societies. We ask members to give us the names of those confrères who are in a position to assist us. This year, with the new organization we hope to establish, we anticipate finishing this work, in the expectation of having next year as complete a service as possible in Bibliography and Documentation.

“In conclusion, we desire to communicate the chief resolutions passed at the second World Congress of International Associations, held this year at Brussels, and at which I represented the F.D.I. Most of them appear to me to be important for the F.D.I. With regard to documentation, we notice the following: ‘Each International Association should undertake to establish under its control a classified international bibliography of its subject, incorporating the elements of national and State bibliographies, and adding to it abstracts of periodicals.’ This has already been adopted in principle by our Federation, and it is our duty to carry it into effect. A report on model regulations for International Congresses, presented by Dr. Gariel, contains excellent ideas which would be very useful to us and are worth adopting, with perhaps some small modifications. We hope thus, as M. Huet stated at the opening session, to have general co-operation this year in order that dental science and art may possess, like other sciences, a service of bibliography and documentation equal to the demands of human knowledge.

“A. JOACHIM, *Secretary*.”

PROGRAMME FOR THE COMMISSION, 1913-14.

(1) Abstract or report of all original articles appearing in publications supplied to the F.D.I. library.

(2) Drafting a complete list of dentists, dental journals and dental societies in the world.

(3) Report on dental legislation in all countries.

(4) Report as to dentists attached to Army and Navy dental service in each country.

(5) Regulations for the Commission of Bibliography and Documentation.

Dr. AGUILAR proposed the adoption of the report, which, he said, represented a large amount of work. He suggested that the Commission should have a vote of 500 francs.

Dr. ROSENTHAL agreed and remarked that, though he was bound to exercise economy, he was in favour of productive expenditure that would assist and extend the work of the Commission.

Dr. GODON said he was very grateful for the work of the Commission. It was most useful and interesting, yet difficult work, especially in indexing all odontological literature. They must endeavour to make the work and objects of the Commission known all over the world.

The report and programme were adopted.

M. HUET submitted two resolutions adopted at the Congress of International Associations. One urged the need of an international convention among all States for regulating the status and functions of international associations, and the other recommended legal protection for their titles and emblems.

These were approved.

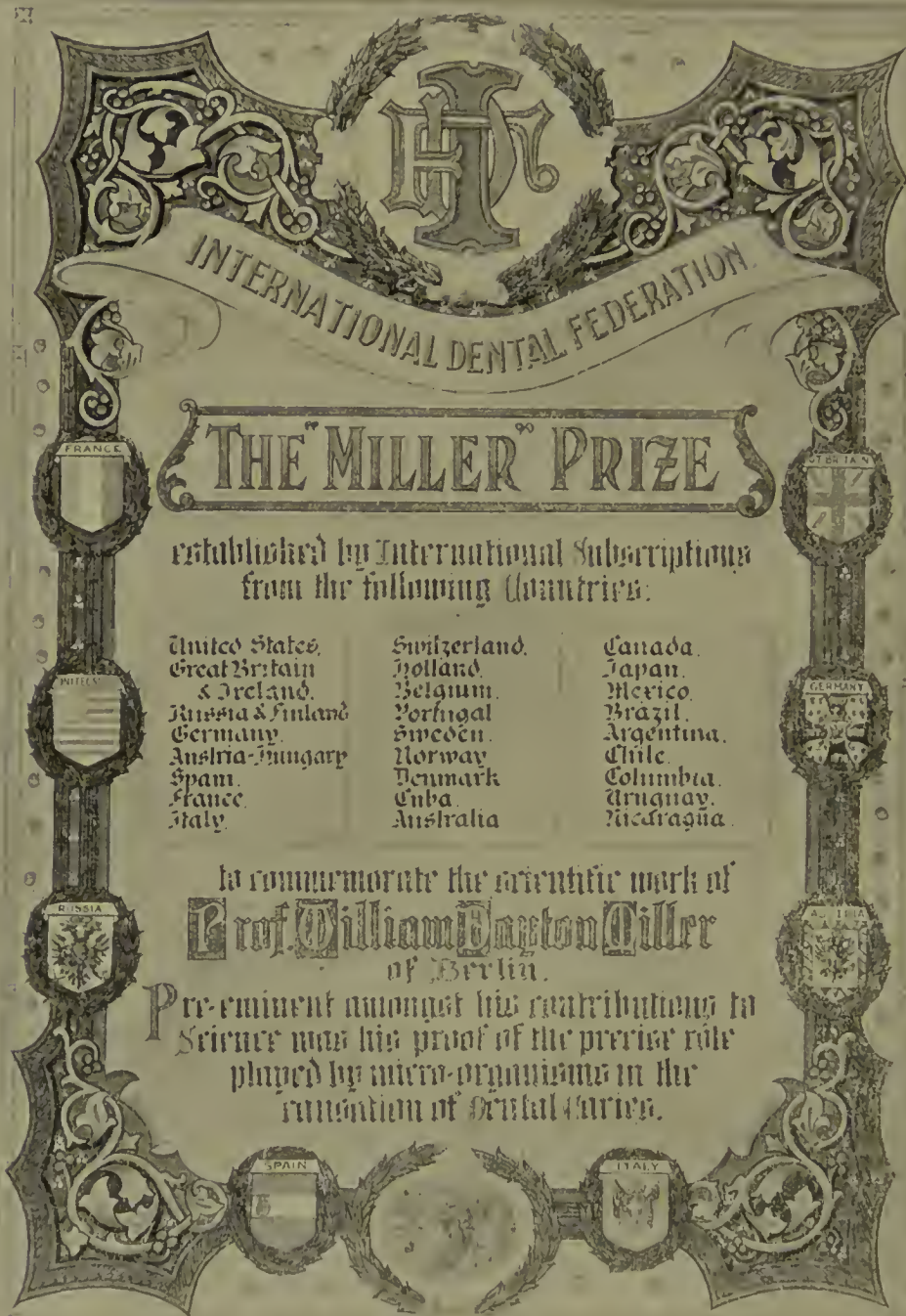
Dr. AGUILAR advocated the establishment of a permanent office like that of the International Medical Congress at The Hague, which is subsidized by the State.

Dr. ROSENTHAL said this was an important question for future consideration. At present, the home of the F.D.I. was virtually at Brussels, because the Archives were there.

Dr. GODON hoped that the Executive Council would discuss this suggestion.

On the proposition of Dr. Godon, it was agreed to include Statistics in the scope of the Commission, and to approve the alteration of its title to "Commission of Bibliography, Documentation and Statistics."





INTERNATIONAL DENTAL FEDERATION

THE "MILLER" PRIZE

established by International Subscriptions
from the following Countries.

United States,
Great Britain
& Ireland,
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Argentina,
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Nicaragua.

to commemorate the scientific work of
Prof. William Danton Miller
of Berlin.

Pre-eminent amongst his contributions to
Science was his proof of the precise rôle
played by micro-organisms in the
causation of Dental Caries.

FÉDÉRATION
DENTAIRE
INTERNATIONALE.

CE DIPLOME

du Prix Miller
a été décerné à

CHARLES GUDON,

Docteur en Médecine, et Chirurgien Dentiste de la
Faculté de Paris; Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur;
Officier de l'Instruction Publique;

Savant professeur et remarquable organisateur, qui a
créé l'enseignement dentaire en France et a eu par
son dévouement aux intérêts professionnels, son
admirable et infatigable activité élever l'Ecole
Dentaire de Paris à la place éminente qu'elle occupe
aujourd'hui; qui a donné une impulsion considérable
aux progrès de la science dentaire et a puissamment
travaillé à la fraternité universelle en fondant la
Fédération Dentaire Internationale, à la Session du
Conseil Exécutif de la Fédération Dentaire Inter-
nationale, à Stockholm, dans l'année 1912.

Signé en nom du Conseil.

W. B. Waterson.

John G. H. H. H.

W. B. Waterson.



THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

The Annual Banquet of the F.D.I. was held on August 29 at the Palace Hotel, Scheveningen, and it was a very successful function.

Mr. PATERSON presided, and read a telegram from the Queen Mother of Holland as follows: "Her Majesty the Queen Mother expresses her most gracious thanks to the members of the International Dental Federation for the telegram of homage." He also read another from the King of Denmark, viz.: "I thank the International Dental Federation for kind message, for which I return my best wishes for your Session.—Christian, Rex."

In the course of the banquet, the PRESIDENT gave the toast of the Queen of Holland, wishing her long life to reign over a happy and contented people. The toast was honoured with enthusiasm and the Dutch National Anthem was sung.

Professor JESSEN, in proposing the toast of the health of the Queen Mother of Holland, said: In Denmark and Sweden, thanks to the efforts of Professor Christensen and Mr. Lenhardtson, the patronage of the reigning sovereigns was obtained, and in this way the Hygiene Commission had gained valuable support in its campaign against dental caries. Thanks to the efforts of Dr. Van der Hoeven, the Queen Mother of Holland had accorded her patronage to the movement, and they hoped that Her Majesty's gracious influence and interest would further the creation of school clinics in that country. He gave the toast of "Emma, the Queen Mother of Holland."

THE MEMORY OF MILLER.

The PRESIDENT said that on the last visit of the F.D.I. to Holland they met under the shadow of a great loss, as their esteemed and revered leader, W. D. Miller, had been taken away suddenly. But for the energy and courtesy of Dr. Sauvez, and the generous support and kindness of their Dutch colleagues, led by Dr. Grevers, the F.D.I. meeting might have ended in a fiasco. He thought it fitting at such a moment, when they were re-visiting Holland, that the memory of their departed leader should be solemnized. (The company then rose in silent tribute to Dr. Miller.)

MILLER PRIZE.

Proceeding, Mr. Paterson said he had the great pleasure to present the Miller Prize to their Hon. President, Dr. Charles Godon. In

the first place he had to apologize for the fact that only a portion of the prize could then be presented. Circumstances beyond his control had prevented the complete presentation on the present occasion. The gold medal was, he regretted to say, not yet struck. Both it and the award cheque for interest from the Prize Fund, would, however, be presented at the Congress Meeting in London next year. He hoped that the presentation on that occasion would lose nothing in the matter of form and ceremony by the delay. He felt it to be his duty, notwithstanding the protest of Dr. Godon, to inform the company that the money portion of the award would be but a presentation in form, for Dr. Godon had most generously decided to hand the money to the Trustees of the Miller Fund to further augment its capital. When one contemplated the many objects, charitable and otherwise, existing in France, dear to the heart of Dr. Godon, to which that money might be applied, the word generosity connoted with accuracy their feelings in the matter. In presenting the Diploma of Honour to Dr. Godon he desired that its terms should be announced by the Secretaries in French, German, and English, and he called upon Dr. Aguilar, Secretary to the Fund, Dr. Schaeffer-Stuckert, and Dr. Guy respectively. [*Vide illustration, p. 43*]

The PRESIDENT then presented the Diploma, which was in illuminated album form, to Dr. Godon, with his heartiest felicitations. The "Marseillaise" was sung, followed by hearty cheers for Dr. Godon. Many of the older members rising from their places followed the example of M. Francis Jean and saluted the prize-winner.

Dr. GODON, in reply, said: "In trying to thank you for your touching testimony of appreciation, I do so with great emotion, for, as has been said, great joys, like great sorrows, are dumb. You will understand that I feel deeply at this moment, and that I must limit myself to acknowledging the cordial speech of our President. Pardon me if I do not find words suitable to express my sentiments of gratitude. The magnificent diploma which you, Mr. President, have just handed to me as the winner of the Miller Prize, is a most artistic production, which does the greatest honour to the refined taste of those who inspired it and to the talent of the artist who executed it. I see in it the most valued testimony of the esteem and regard of the *élite* of my confrères and the highest recompense that could be bestowed upon me for my modest efforts. I am all the more sensible of this distinction because it was awarded to me in my absence last year at Stockholm by the most eminent international jury of dental art at a time when a sad bereavement kept me for the first time in thirteen years away from the annual meeting of the F.D.I. When I contemplate this beautiful diploma, I see passing before my mind all the glorious history of our Federation for thirteen years. It first recalls to me all the dear French confrères who have worked for thirty years with me in

the renovation of our art in France, and united to bring into being that important and successful International Dental Congress in Paris in 1900, from which the F.D.I. was born. Next I recall the devoted co-workers in all countries, men of generous heart and lofty mind, who responded with enthusiasm to the appeal addressed to them in order to form our Executive Council and our Commissions. They did not hesitate to leave each year their homes, their families and their professional duties, and to travel the greatest distances, in order to meet in the different capitals of the world, where the F.D.I. has successively held its meetings, and to work together in this great Consultative Council of the Dental Art with the greatest disinterestedness for the progress of our special science, for the good of our profession and the relief of humanity. For a moment I pause to salute sorrowfully the memory of those early workers who have passed away: Lecaudey of Paris, Harlan of Chicago, Franck of Vienna, Hesse of Leipsic, Barrett of Boston, Haderup of Copenhagen, and our great Miller, whose memory we preserve with veneration and gratitude. And I review each of our interesting annual meetings. After that of Paris came London and Cambridge, Stockholm, Madrid, St. Louis and Berlin (cities of our brilliant fourth and fifth International Congresses), Hanover, Geneva and London, whither we returned in 1911, and where preparations are now being made, under the able direction of our President, for the sixth Congress. Our kind Dutch confrères, like those of France, England and Sweden, have twice shown us their courtesy and hospitality, at Amsterdam in 1907, and this year in the beautiful capital of The Hague. In this way, and during thirteen years, a valiant phalanx has borne the banner of the F.D.I. round the world, winning in turn the confidence of the profession and the esteem of public authorities, and compelling their attention to the principles which it represents and the reforms which it advocates. And to-day, what a wonderful framework you have chosen for the splendid tribute of which I have the honour to be the object. I do not mean only the charming picture made by this handsome banqueting hall at Scheveningen, graced by the presence of ladies and a gathering of the *élite* of the dental world, but I refer particularly to the conditions under which we meet in this hospitable country of generous thinkers and bold pioneers on the day after the inauguration of the Carnegie foundation, the Palace of Peace. Do you not think that our F.D.I. appears here, in its limited domain of evolution, as a symbol and an early realization of that universal fraternity which is by many regarded only as an admirable chimera? In addressing myself to the worthy representative of the Federation, Mr. Paterson, in whose vigorous and able hands have been entrusted for four years past the control and the future of the F.D.I., I say to him, in conclusion, with my

heart full of profound gratitude for the high distinction—the crowning of my professional life—just conferred upon me, Thanks, and again thanks.”

Dr. VAN DER LINDE, President of the Society of the Dentists of Holland, said he wished to thank Mr. Paterson for his kind references to the Dutch dental profession, and for his appreciation of the Dutchman's knowledge of foreign languages. It was of great importance to them to study the dental journals in English, French, and German; they had heard with great pleasure the speeches of the delegates of various countries; and they felt honoured by their acceptance of the invitation to Holland. They had all followed the deliberations of the F.D.I. with the greatest interest, and he hoped the meeting would cement the good relations between Dutch dentists and the F.D.I., and lead to closer co-operation. He proposed the toast of success to the F.D.I.

Dr. T. W. BROPHY, in response, said Dr. Van der Linde's expression of the feelings of Dutch dentists towards the F.D.I. had touched them deeply. From his earliest boyhood he had esteemed highly those whom he had met in his own country from Holland. He was present at the birth of the F.D.I., and had attended every meeting with two exceptions since its formation. They were now concluding its thirteenth meeting, and many had fallen by the wayside since they first met in Paris in 1900. The remarkable career and the great work of their leader, Miller, was referred to by the President, and they might speak of others who fought for the F.D.I. in its early struggles. For a time the F.D.I. was regarded with a good deal of uncertainty by many, but when some withdrew, some hesitated, and others were pessimistic, there were staunch men whose resolution, and determination and confidence in its possibilities led them to support it with a loyalty that never faltered. Chief among these was the resolute, unswerving Frenchman, on whom they had just bestowed the highest honour the F.D.I. could confer—Dr. Godon. When the history of the F.D.I. came to be written—perhaps twenty-five years hence—the services of Dr. Godon would have a prominent place. Some might remember the closing address given by Sir Michael Foster at Cambridge, and the speeches of Sir James Crichton Browne and Professor Woodhead on that occasion, but Mr. G. Cunningham was responsible for the initiation at that meeting of one of the most important movements in the F.D.I.—the care of the children's teeth. What of the future? The F.D.I. had brought together the nations of the earth in educational and professional work, but that should not suffice. They must go forward and increase their efforts to bring about a higher standard of professional education and practice, so that the future historian might recognize the F.D.I. as the prime mover in bringing all the colleges and institutions of dental training up to a high

standard. More than all this, there was another phase of the subject that was bringing men together. The late Dr. Harper, President of Chicago University, once said there was no more effective way of leading people to a better understanding of a great subject and of attaining the results desired than to bring them together at the table, where they could sit down together and know one another. The real reason why some men did not like other men was because they did not understand one another's real views. One of the great aims of the F.D.I. was to bring about this better understanding, and he was glad to say that perfect harmony prevailed in it. He did not know of a nation which looked upon the work of the F.D.I. with anything but sympathy and appreciation, and while that was so they could safely wish "Long life and success to the F.D.I."

The toast of "The Ladies," ably and humorously responded to by Dr. Frenckel, concluded the banquet, and the company adjourned to the Terrace overlooking the sea and enjoyed coffee and conversation in the moonlight.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. FINAL SESSION.

The Executive Council met on Friday afternoon, August 29, to consider the reports of the Commissions of Hygiene, Education, Bibliography, and Déontology, and to transact the concluding business of the Federation. Mr. Paterson (President) in the chair.

REPORT OF HYGIENE COMMISSION.

Dr. JESSEN and Mr. LENHARDTSON submitted the recommendations of the Hygiene Committee, including names of persons to be elected honorary members.

Dr. ROSENTHAL pointed out that members of the Hygiene Commission who are dentists, must also be members of the F.D.I.

Dr. JESSEN agreed.

Dr. ROSENTHAL said he would notify them of the fees for membership.

Mr. G. O. Whittaker was added to the Hygiene Commission.

Mr. LENHARDTSON proposed the adoption of the following resolution from the Belgian National Dental Federation:—

"That the F.D.I. recommends the Governments of the different States to include dental treatment by qualified dentists in all laws concerning public medical assistance."

This was adopted unanimously.

The HON. TREASURER (Dr. Rosenthal) reported that he had audited the accounts of the International Hygiene Commission and found them correct. It was agreed that the accounts be passed for payment.

Mr. LENHARDTSON proposed the adoption of the rules of the Hygiene Commission, as circulated among the members.

Dr. ROSENTHAL said that the proposed Rules had not been properly discussed in the Commission. He objected to the proposal for making agreements with manufacturers, by which the Commission would share the profits on the sale of dentifrices and brushes. This was discussed in London in 1911 and rejected, as it was felt that the F.D.I. could have nothing to do with commercial matters.

The PRESIDENT agreed with Dr. Rosenthal. "It was decided in London that it would not be wise to make such a proposal part of the Rules of the Hygiene Commission."

Dr. JESSEN agreed to omit the proposal.

M. VILLAIN objected to the use of the word "honoraire" in Rule 7, and suggested "indemnité" instead.

Dr. VAN DER HOEVEN said this only had reference to the finances of the Commission, but he accepted the alteration.

The elections of hon. members and ordinary members of the Hygiene Commission, and rules as amended were agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON BIBLIOGRAPHY.

M. HUET submitted the following recommendations of the Commission on Bibliography :—

(1) That the National Committees of each country endeavour to appoint representatives for the Commission of Bibliography and Documentation; and that, pending these appointments, all National Committees should undertake to collect and transmit all useful information.

(2) That the representatives of National Committees should send, before July 1, an annual report to the Commission, which shall be included in the report presented to the session of the F.D.I.

(3) That the title of the Commission be completed as follows : Commission of Bibliography, Documentation and Statistics.

Dr. ROSENTHAL said it was proposed that a Budget should be voted for the work of the Commission to permit the appointment of a clerical assistant at a cost not exceeding £50. It was important to keep information up to date and secure permanent records of dental matters from all points of view.

M. HUET said the work would include information as to dental publications and societies, lists and registers of dentists, public, military and naval dental services, &c., in all countries.

The recommendations were adopted and approved.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DÉONTOLOGY.

M. VILLAIN submitted the recommendations of the Committee in regard to an International Code of Ethics (Déontologie).

It was agreed that Mr. Harrison be added to the Committee, consisting of Dr. Rosenthal (Chairman), Dr. Aguilar and Dr. Schæffer-Stuckert, who are desired to draft an International Code of Ethics.

The recommendation "That all dental schools should include in their programmes of instruction the principles of dental ethics," was adopted unanimously.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER.

On the motion of Dr. BROPHY, Dr. M. L. Rhein (New York) was elected a member of the F.D.I.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

Dr. AGUILAR submitted the two recommendations of the Education Commission.

It was resolved, on the motion of Dr. GODON, seconded by Dr. GUY, "That the Sub-Committee of the Education Commission be requested to present a detailed Report on the three Resolutions on Dental Pedagogics of 1910-11, and to report in 1914."

It was also resolved, on the motion of Dr. AGUILAR, seconded by Mr. BROOKS: "That this Commission on Education of the F.D.I. suggests to the Organization Committee for the International Dental Congress, 1914, that it is desirable to solicit from the various dental schools exhibits illustrating the methods of instruction."

These were unanimously adopted.

OPENING OF LAVAL UNIVERSITY DENTAL SCHOOL.

The following letter was read from Dr. Eudore Dubeau, President and Director of the School of Dental Surgery of Laval University, Montreal: "The School of Dental Surgery of Laval University at Montreal will inaugurate, on October 1 next, its new building, which it owes to the generosity of the Government of the Province of Quebec, and the cost of which will amount to 1,500,000 francs (£60,000.) On this occasion there will be a grand reception, at which the Prime Minister, University delegates and other teaching bodies will be present, and we should be happy to see the F.D.I. represented. In the hope that you will do us this honour, we beg you to accept our respectful greetings."

Dr. Dubeau also telegraphed regretting his absence.

On the proposition of Dr. AGUILAR, seconded by Dr. BROPHY, Dr. Godon was elected to represent the Federation at Montreal.

OPENING OF EVANS INSTITUTE, PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. RIETHMÜLLER (Philadelphia) announced that the Evans Institute and Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania

would be opened in July or October of next year. It would be most fitting that the F.D.I. should send a representative to the inauguration, as many members of the F.D.I. were *alumni* of Pennsylvania University.

On the proposition of Dr. BROPHY, seconded by Dr. AGUILAR, it was agreed that the President nominate a delegate to represent the Federation at Philadelphia.

Dr. SCHAEFFER-STUCKERT said that a bronze replica of the Miller Medal was given for the recent inauguration of the Dental Institute in Berlin. Dr. Aguilar had kindly offered to provide a similar replica for the Evans Institute.

The PRESIDENT suggested that this should be presented by the F.D.I. delegate.

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DENTAL CONGRESS.

The PRESIDENT reported the nomination of officers of the International Dental Congress, 1914, by the Committee of Organization.

Dr. SCHAEFFER-STUCKERT proposed that the nominations of the Committee of Organization be approved.

Dr. AGUILAR seconded, and the nominations were approved.

MILLER PRIZE FUND.

Dr. AGUILAR presented the accounts and the report as follows :—

“The Board of Trustees of the International Miller Prize Fund reported the following: The Board has received the following report from its Secretary :—

To the Board of Trustees of the International Miller Prize Fund.

“GENTLEMEN,—Your Hon. Secretary begs to report as follows : Since the last meeting of our Board on August 28, 1912, the Executive Council of the F.D.I., in awarding for the second time the International Miller Prize, has elected Dr. Charles Godon, of Paris, to be the recipient of that honour, and in accordance with our Rules, we should deliver at this meeting the medal and prize to Dr. Godon. Some material difficulties in obtaining from Germany the die of the medal by Prof. Werba prevent us from the fulfilment to-day of that formality, but this will be remedied in accordance with the permission of Dr. Godon.

“During the year we have not received any new donations and we have collected only the interest due on the Bonds and Securities, which the Fund possesses — interest which has amounted to 2,268.42 francs.

“Your Treasurer's Account is as follows :—

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Cr.

[illegible]

INVENTORY OF CAPITAL.

Our Account of Capital at the Bank is as follows:—

1913						
Aug. 22.	Value of 15,000 Marks nominal of German State, 4 % Bonds ...	Fr.	19,162.50			
	“ 11,000 Pesos, nominal of Argentine State—“ Cédulas Hipotecarias” ...		...	...	24,216.40	
	Deposited in Current Account in Marks 6,143 ...		...	...	7,371.60	
	“ “ in Francs ...		...	...	12,521.93	
						Fr. 63,272.43

"In accordance with the resolutions passed by this Board and by the Council of the F.D.I., I will, if such is the pleasure of this Committee, send before the end of the year a circular with a copy of the 'Rules and Regulations of the International Miller Prize' to all members of the F.D.I. and to the principal Universities, Colleges and Dental Societies, with an invitation to nominate candidates for the next 'Miller Prize,' which should be awarded in London next year.

"Respectfully yours,

"FLORESTAN AGUILAR."

The above report was accepted by the Board.

"We have received a letter from Dr. Godon, the recipient of the last Miller Prize in which he states that, while most highly honoured by the F.D.I. with the award of the Miller Prize, he accepts with deepest gratitude the Miller Gold Medal, but wishes to make donation to the Miller Fund of the money part of the prize.

"This most generous action of Dr. Godon in making donation to the Miller Prize Fund of over 3,000 francs is, in the opinion of this Board worthy of the thanks of the Executive Council of the Federation. This Board of Trustees has also decided to send notice to all members of the F.D.I. and to prominent dental institutions, Universities and Societies, announcing that the award of the next International Miller Prize will take place at London, in 1914, and that nominations of candidates for the prize should be sent at least six months in advance of the meeting, that is to say not later than February 4, 1914.

"Respectfully submitted by the Board of Trustees.

"F. AGUILAR, *Hon. Secretary.*"

"*The Hague, August 29, 1913.*"

In conclusion, Dr. Aguilar said it was satisfactory to know that the total capital of the Fund was now 63,272 francs (£2,530). They also warmly acknowledged the great generosity of Dr. Godon in making a donation to the Fund of the money prize, 3,000 francs (£120). The next award would be made in 1914, and they had decided to ask for the nomination of candidates not later than February 4.

Dr. GODON said he wished to renew his expression of gratitude for the high distinction conferred upon him at Stockholm in his absence. He was extremely proud of this tribute, which was the highest recompense any man could receive from the profession.

Dr. BROPHY said he had heard from Dr. Read, of Toronto, that the Canadians had already raised 1,000 dollars for the Fund, and hoped to increase this amount soon. In the U.S.A., he had succeeded in getting 500 dollars subscribed in the State of Michigan and from Wisconsin he expected to get 250 dollars more. It was probable, therefore, that another 2,000 dollars would be paid into the account

next year in London. They wanted to bring the Fund up to 5,000 dollars from the U.S.A. alone, and he hoped to see the total Fund increased to 15,000 dollars, at least, and ultimately to 20,000 dollars. He looked upon this Fund as a living and working memorial of Miller, whom they all loved so much, and they were confident it would continue to do increasing good for the profession in recognizing eminent services to dentistry.

The PRESIDENT: We are very much indebted to Dr. Aguilar and the Trustees of the Miller Fund, who deserve our very hearty congratulations upon their excellent statement of affairs and their financial success. We appreciate also very highly the efforts of Dr. Brophy and others to increase the Fund, and hope that he and they will be able to present a further handsome cheque at the next meeting in London.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Dr. GODON suggested a modification of the rules to provide for the appointment of deputies in the unavoidable absence of members of the F.D.I. at annual meetings.

The PRESIDENT said the Executive would prepare an order of the day on the subject.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

The PRESIDENT announced that the next meeting of the F.D.I. would be held on Monday, August 3, 1914, at the University of London.

The Council then concluded its meeting.

The following telegram was received by the Executive of the F.D.I. from His Majesty the King of Sweden, "His Majesty the King has asked me to send his Majesty's thanks for your kind message.—BOSTROEM."

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EXCURSION TO AMSTERDAM.

ON Saturday, August 30, the Dental Societies of Holland organized a most enjoyable and interesting excursion to Amsterdam. Special train and tram arrangements were made for the members to go to Amsterdam and to the Anatomical Theatre of the University, while the ladies of the party were driven to various places of interest in the city.

At the Anatomical Theatre, Professor L. BOLK cordially welcomed the members of the Federation in French, and afterwards delivered in English his lecture on "An Atavistic Rudimentary Molar in the Maxilla of Man." The lecture was illustrated by a unique collection of specimens and models of abnormal teeth and anomalies of dentition. A finer collection, and so well arranged and mounted, has

rarely, if ever, been shown to a dental gathering. According to his method of classification the fourth molar is called the "disto-molar," and is situated immediately behind the third molar, and the small bodies on the buccal aspect of the maxilla between the second and third molars he named the "para-molars," and he suggested that the frequent appearance of these teeth might have a strong bearing on questions of evolution. Professor Bolk, summarizing the results of his examination of the dentition of 30,000 crania in the museum at the University of Amsterdam, dwelt upon (a) the non-eruption of the mandibular second premolar and the continued existence of the mandibular second milk molar until middle age; (b) the so-called maxillary fourth molar, which he demonstrated in some thirty specimens to be a single-rooted tooth with a molariform crown, existing buccally between the second and third maxillary molars ("para-molar" he named it), or behind the third molar (disto-molar); (c) the proximity of the roots of the teeth to the maxillary antrum, more especially in the region of the second and third molars.

At the conclusion, Dr. VAN DER HOEVEN proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Bolk for his kindness in giving the F.D.I. the results of his important original researches.

Mr. J. H. MUMMERY seconded, and said they all appreciated very much what they had heard.

After inspecting the Anatomical Museum, the members joined the ladies at the city quay for a special steamboat trip to the famous castle at Muiden, the interior of which has been restored to seventeenth century conditions with remarkable fidelity, even to the dress of the custodians. Lunch and tea were served *en route* and the return was made across the Zuyder Zee to the Naval and Shipping Exhibition at Amsterdam, where the rest of the evening was pleasantly passed.

NOTICE.

The International Dental Federation will hold its next meeting in London on Monday, August 3, 1914, in the University of London, South Kensington.

INTERNATIONAL DENTAL FEDERATION.

STATUTES, RULES, REGULATIONS, AND STANDING ORDERS.

PREAMBLE.

(a) The International Dental Federation is an association or universal union of National Dental Societies and those affiliated therewith.

(b) The official title adopted is "FÉDÉRATION DENTAIRE INTERNATIONALE" (abridged "F.D.I.").

(c) The International Dental Federation is a permanent international body existing in the interim between International Dental Congresses.

(d) It is governed by an Executive Council, composed of the National Committees of the different countries represented; the members of these Committees receiving appointment from the preceding Congress upon the recommendation of their representative National Dental Associations. In the absence of such recommendations the appointment may be made subject to the approval of the National Dental Association. This Council organizes various Commissions that it deems will be beneficial to the advancement of dental science in any of its phases; it is at the same time an advisory committee on international affairs.

(e) The F.D.I. will hold a general meeting preceding the opening of each International Dental Congress.

(f) The Executive Council and the various Commissions will hold annual meetings, the time and place to be selected at the close of each meeting.

(g) Authority creating the F.D.I.: Resolutions passed by the Third International Dental Congress (Paris), August 14, 1900, viz. :—

(Resolution 11) *There shall be organized an International Dental Federation.*

(Resolution 12) *The National Committees appointed to this Congress will continue in office and will constitute the International Dental Federation.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

ART. 1.—The International Dental Federation was organized by the National Committees present at the Third International Dental Congress, at Paris, in 1900, and was created in conformity with Resolutions 11 and 12, passed by the general meeting on the closing day of that Congress, August 14, 1900.

ART. 2.—The objects of the Federation are as follows :—

(a) The acceptance or rejection of invitations made by various countries to hold a regular International Dental Congress, and to fix the date and place where such Congress shall be held.

(b) To maintain and strengthen the ties that bind the national societies to each other.

(c) The organization of such International Commissions as it may deem necessary to create.

(d) In a general way to promote the organization of bodies that will contribute to the advancement of Odontological Science throughout the world.

(e) To award the International Miller Prize :

(1) The administration and custody of the fund shall be entrusted to a permanent Board of Trustees, composed of five members elected by the F.D.I., who will also fill up any vacancies occurring in the Board: Messrs. C. Godon (France), F. Aguilar (Spain), R. Weiser (Vienna), T. W. Brophy (U.S.A.) and J. Howard Mummery (England).

(2) The funds to be invested in reliable State securities to be chosen by the Board of Trustees.

(3) The income arising from this fund to be awarded as a prize known as the "International Miller Memorial Prize," and adjudicated every two years to the person or persons who in the opinion of the jury have rendered the most eminent services to dentistry.

(4) The jury to award the prize shall be the Executive Council of the International Dental Federation.

(5) The jury may, at discretion, solicit the co-operation of any persons it may see fit, and is also empowered to postpone the adjudication of the prize in any session when in its judgment there is no work of sufficient merit for the award.

(6) The recipient of the prize shall also receive a medal and a diploma.

ART. 3.—The International Dental Federation consists of:—

(a) All the National Committees gathered in Paris in 1900, or their successors.

(1) A National Committee is composed of the representatives to the Executive Council of the F.D.I. appointed by the permanently organized and duly recognized National Dental Association of any country affiliated to the F.D.I.

(2) Casual vacancies on a National Committee shall be filled up by its National Dental Association.

(3) The National Committee of any country shall be elected by the National Dental Association of such country, and the election ratified at the Annual Meeting of the F.D.I.

(4) Appointments to Commissions of the F.D.I. of members from any country must be submitted to and assented to by the National Committee of such country.

(5) Power to take action in any country on a resolution or recommendation of the F.D.I. shall reside solely with the National Dental Association of that country, which may, however, delegate such power to its National Committee.

(6) The F.D.I. Executive Council shall determine the number of representatives to represent a National Dental Association and constitute the National Committee.

(7) In countries where there is no single National Dental Association the National Committee shall be composed of the representatives of one or more permanently organized Dental Associations affiliated to the F.D.I. and duly authorized by the F.D.I. to elect representatives.

(b) Associations or Societies giving their adhesion to International Dental Congresses, and accepting these Rules and Regulations or sending their concurrence in them.

(c) Societies, or groups of Societies, which may officially signify their acquiescence in these Rules and Regulations, and which are acceptable to the Executive Council.

(d) Persons enumerated under Article 6.

ART. 4.—National Dental Associations or Societies, or, in the absence of such, persons desiring to become identified with the F.D.I., should send their acceptance of the present Rules and Regulations. Such applications will be acted upon by the Executive Council, who will accept them as members of the Federation.

ART. 5.—The General Meeting of the F.D.I. will take place before the opening of each International Dental Congress. It will consist of the Executive Council, the various Commissions, and all who have been regularly admitted as members of the International Dental Federation. Persons enrolled as members of the International Dental Congress immediately following the General Meeting of the F.D.I. may attend this meeting as guests. Extraordinary meetings may be called for special reasons by the Executive Council.

ART. 6.—The Executive Council may admit as members of the Federation:—

(a) Members regularly appointed by Societies.

(b) Honorary members.

(c) Persons in good professional standing who have been members of International Dental Congresses, and who shall subscribe to these Rules and Regulations.

ART. 7.—The programme for these meetings will be prepared by the Executive Council. It will deal with matters emanating from National or other Societies, or with questions proposed by the Council. Notices will be sent at least one month before these meetings to all affiliated Societies, National or local.

ART. 8.—The right of voting pertains to members of the Executive Council and of the various Commissions, as well as to all who have been regularly admitted as members of the F.D.I. and paid their dues.

ART. 9.—The annual meetings of the Executive Council, and of the various Commissions, are governed by the preceding Rules and Regulations.

ART. 10.—The Executive Council of the F.D.I. is composed as follows:—

(a) Fifty original members, chosen by the Congress; that is to say, for each country as a minimum, one member, with a maximum of five members.

(b) In case of vacancy, by resignation, death, or other cause, the Council will ask the respective National Dental Committee to fill the place of the lost member.

(c) The Council will hand over to a Special Committee appointed by the Congress all its documents and records, at the time of the opening of the Congress, said Committee receipting for the same.

(d) The Treasurer of the F.D.I. will hold office until his successor is appointed.

ART. 11.—The Council is governed by nine or more officers, as follows :—

- (a) A President.
- (b) Three or more Vice-Presidents.
- (c) A Secretary-General.
- (d) Three or more Assistant Secretaries.
- (e) A Treasurer.

The officers of the Council are *ex-officio* members of all Commissions, and will direct them until they are properly organized.

ART. 12.—The duty of the Executive Council is :—

- (a) To supervise the execution of the Rules of the Federation.
- (b) To fix the place and date of annual meetings, and of International Dental Congresses.
- (c) To organize various International Commissions.
- (d) To supervise the carrying out of decisions made by the F.D.I.
- (e) To examine propositions and resolutions offered by National Committees, Associations, or other Societies.

The Council will keep all affiliated bodies informed of their work through the Bulletin of the Executive Council, which will be published in at least four languages, viz., English, French, German, and Spanish.

ART. 13.—The sources of income of the F.D.I. are as follows :—

- (a) By dues from the members, namely :
 - Members of the Executive Council, £2 or ten dollars per annum.
 - Members of Commissions, £1 or 5 dollars per annum.
 - All others, £1 or five dollars per annum.
- (b) Appropriations by Congresses.
- (c) Subscriptions, gifts from Governments, Municipalities, Federations, National Associations, and from individuals.

ART. 14.—In case of deficit, the expenses of the F.D.I. shall be provided for by equal assessment on all Societies having membership. Any excess above the receipts will be turned over to the next International Dental Congress. The Council will give a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure to every Congress.

ART. 15.—The Executive Council will send to the International Dental Congress during its Sessions a list of those members best qualified to carry on the international work of the F.D.I.

ART. 16.—(a) International Dental Congresses shall be organized by a Committee composed of dentists, who shall be chosen as follows :—

One-third of its membership shall be appointed by the Executive Council of the F.D.I.; the other two-thirds shall be appointed by the inviting dental bodies. The Committee so composed shall constitute the Committee of Organization, all the members of which shall have the same powers.

(b) At the first meeting of the Committee of Organization it shall organize and select the following officers of the Committee :—

- A President.
- Two Vice-Presidents.
- A Secretary-General.
- A Treasurer.

(c) The Executive Council of the F.D.I. has full power to decide all questions in dispute arising in the Committee of Organization.

ART. 17.—These Rules are operative during the periods between regular Congresses. They are subject to revision by the succeeding Congress.

STANDING ORDERS.

(1) The wishes of the National Committees in matters pertaining to their own countries shall be paramount in all things, and no agitation or work of any kind shall be undertaken by the F.D.I. or any of its Commissions in any country against the wishes of the National Committee of that country.

(2) All appointments in any country, as members of commissions or on committees of any nature, shall be made under sanction of the National Committee of that country.

(3) All National Committees shall seek to obtain the recognition and support of the representative dental organizations of their respective countries, and thereby to act as real representatives of the dental profession of their countries.

(4) Applicants for membership of the F.D.I. must have either the legal qualifications of the country in which they have received their preliminary education or of that in which they practise.

(5) The reports of the various Commissions shall be presented to the Executive Council of the F.D.I. No report shall become official until it has been adopted by the Executive Council of the F.D.I.

(6) The Executive Council of the F.D.I. shall be empowered to accept the adhesion of any country during the interval between Congresses, and to accept the nomination to the Executive Council of a single representative of such country.

(7) The archives of the Federation shall be deposited with the National Institute of Bibliography at Brussels, under the supervision of the Belgian National Dental Association.

(8) The Commission on Dental Hygiene shall be enlarged in its composition so that, in addition to dentists, there may be admitted to membership: medical practitioners, education authorities, and others interested in the subject. The Commission shall be made permanent, provided that its conclusions shall be submitted to the Executive Council, whose decisions shall be final.

STATUTS ET RÈGLEMENT DE LA FÉDÉRATION DENTAIRE INTERNATIONALE.

STATUTS.

(a) La Fédération Dentaire Internationale est une association ou union universelle des fédérations dentaires nationales et des sociétés ou groupements dentaires qui lui ont donné leur adhésion.

(b) Elle a pour titre "FÉDÉRATION DENTAIRE INTERNATIONALE," et en abrégé "F.D.I."

(c) La Fédération Dentaire Internationale est la Commission permanente internationale existant entre les Congrès dentaires internationaux.

(d) Elle est administrée par un Conseil exécutif composé des Comités nationaux des différents pays représentés. Les membres de ces Comités sont mandatés par les associations dentaires nationales. A défaut de ce mandat, ils peuvent être admis, mais leur nomination est soumise à l'approbation de l'Association Dentaire Nationale. Ce Conseil organise les diverses commissions jugées utiles pour faciliter les progrès de l'art dentaire en général. Il est en même temps un comité consultatif international dentaire.

(e) La Fédération Dentaire Internationale se réunit en assemblée générale avant l'ouverture des Congrès dentaires internationaux.

(f) Le Conseil exécutif et les diverses Commissions se réunissent tous les ans. L'endroit et la date de ces réunions seront choisis à la fin de la réunion précédente.

(g) Autorisation de créer la F.D.I. : Décisions prises par le troisième Congrès Dentaire International (Paris), le 14 août 1900, savoir :

(Vœu 11.) *Qu'il soit créé une Fédération Dentaire Internationale.*

(Vœu 12.) *Que les Comités nationaux formés en vue du Congrès actuel continuent d'exister et constituent la Fédération Dentaire Internationale.*

RÈGLEMENT.

ART. 1.—La Fédération Dentaire Internationale, constituée par l'union des comités nationaux formés en vue du 3e Congrès dentaire international de Paris en 1900, a été créée en conformité des vœux nos. 11 et 12 émis par l'Assemblée générale de clôture du 14 août 1900 du dit Congrès.

ART. 2.—La Fédération a pour but :

(a) L'acceptation ou le rejet des invitations faites par les divers pays de tenir un Congrès dentaire international régulier, la fixation du lieu et de la date de ce Congrès.

(b) Le maintien et l'augmentation des liens qui rattachent les divers comités nationaux et les sociétés les uns aux autres.

(c) L'organisation des diverses commissions internationales qu'elle jugera utile de créer.

(d) D'une manière générale, l'organisation de tout ce qui peut contribuer à l'avancement de la Science odontologique dans le monde entier.

(e) De décerner le Prix International Miller :

1°. L'administration et la garde des fonds seront confiées à un Conseil effectif de fidéi-commis, composé de cinq membres élus par la F.D.I., lesquels seront aussi chargés de pourvoir aux vacances qui pourront survenir: MM. C. Godon (France), F. Aguilar (Espagne), C. Röse (Allemagne), T. W. Brophy (Etats-Unis d'Amérique), et J. Howard Mummery (Angleterre).

2°. Ces sommes seront placées en emprunts d'Etat garantis, à choisir par le Conseil d'Administration.

3°. L'intérêt produit par ces fonds constituera un prix connu sous la désignation " Prix International Memorial Miller," lequel sera décerné, de deux en deux ans, à la personne ou aux personnes qui, selon l'avis du *jury*, auront rendu les services les plus éminents à l'art dentaire.

4°. Le *jury* auquel il incombera de décerner le prix sera le Conseil exécutif de la Fédération Dentaire Internationale.

5°. Le *jury* pourra, à sa discrétion, solliciter la co-opération d'autres personnes s'il lui semble nécessaire, et il pourra aussi remettre l'attribution de ce prix à une séance quelconque, lorsque, à son avis, il n'y aura aucun travail méritant le dit prix.

6°. Le lauréat du dit prix recevra également une médaille et un diplôme.

ART. 3.—La Fédération Dentaire Internationale est composée :

(a) De tous les comités nationaux constitués en vue du Congrès dentaire international de 1900 ou de leurs successeurs :

1°. Un Comité National se compose de représentants du Conseil exécutif de la F.D.I. nommés par la Fédération ou l'Association Dentaire Nationale d'un pays quelconque, effectivement organisée et dûment reconnue comme filiale de la F.D.I.

2°. En cas de vacances fortuites dans un Comité National quelconque il est pourvu au remplacement des membres manquants par la Fédération ou Association Dentaire Nationale respective.

3°. Le Comité National d'un pays sera élu par la Fédération ou Association Dentaire Nationale de ce pays, et l'élection sera ratifiée à l'assemblée annuelle de la F.D.I.

4°. Les nominations de membres d'un pays pour les Commissions de la F.D.I. devront être soumises au Comité national de ce pays, et approuvées par lui.

5°. Le droit d'agir, dans un pays quelconque, d'après une décision ou recommandation de la F.D.I., appartiendra exclusivement à la Fédération ou Association Dentaire Nationale de ce pays, qui pourra, toutefois, déléguer son pouvoir au Comité National.

6°. Le Conseil exécutif de la F.D.I. fixera le nombre de membres représentant une Fédération ou Association Nationale Dentaire et constituant le Comité National.

7°. Dans les pays où il y a plusieurs Associations Dentaires Nationales le Comité National se composera de représentants d'une ou plus de leurs associations dentaires affiliées à la F.D.I., effectivement organisées et dûment autorisées par la F.D.I. à élire des représentants,

(b) Des fédérations ou sociétés adhérant aux Congrès dentaires internationaux et acceptant ce règlement ou envoyant leur adhésion.

(c) Des sociétés ou fédérations de sociétés qui, par la suite, enverront leur adhésion aux présents statuts et règlement et seront acceptées par le Conseil exécutif.

(d) Les personnes nommées dans l'Art. 6.

ART. 4.—Les fédérations nationales de sociétés ou, à leur défaut, les sociétés qui désirent faire partie de la F.D.I., ou à leur défaut les personnes désirant faire partie de la F.D.I., doivent envoyer leur adhésion aux présents statuts et règlement. Cette adhésion est examinée par le Conseil exécutif, qui prononce l'admission.

ART. 5.—L'Assemblée générale de la F.D.I. se réunit tous les ans et avant l'ouverture des Congrès dentaires internationaux. Elle se compose du Conseil exécutif, des diverses Commissions et de tous ceux qui ont été régulièrement admis comme membres de la F.D.I. Ceux qui sont admis comme membres du Congrès dentaire international qui suit immédiatement l'assemblée générale de la F.D.I. peuvent assister comme auditeurs à cette assemblée. Elle peut être réunie par le Conseil exécutif en assemblée générale extraordinaire, en cas de nécessité.

ART. 6.—Le Conseil exécutif pourra admettre comme membres de la Fédération :

(a) Des membres régulièrement délégués par les sociétés.

(b) Des membres honoraires.

(c) Des adhérents libres de bonne honorabilité professionnelle, ayant été membres d'un Congrès dentaire international, et qui accepteront les présents statuts et règlement.

ART. 7.—L'ordre du jour de ces réunions est fixé par le Conseil exécutif. Il porte sur les propositions émanant soit des fédérations dentaires nationales ou, à leur défaut, des sociétés, soit du Conseil exécutif, et il est communiqué aux fédérations ou sociétés participantes au moins un mois à l'avance.

ART. 8.—Le droit de vote appartient à tous les membres du Conseil exécutif, à tous ceux des diverses commissions, à tous ceux qui ont été régulièrement admis comme membres de la F.D.I. et ont payé leur cotisation.

ART. 9.—Les réunions annuelles du Conseil exécutif et de ses diverses Commissions sont réglées par les articles précédents.

ART. 10.—Le Conseil exécutif de la F.D.I. est composé comme suit :

(a) Cinquante membres titulaires choisis par le Congrès, à raison d'un membre pour chaque pays adhérent au minimum, et de cinq au maximum pour chaque pays.

(b) En cas de vacance par suite de démission, décès ou de toute autre cause, le Conseil demande à l'Association dentaire nationale du pays intéressé de pourvoir au remplacement du membre manquant.

(c) Les pouvoirs du Conseil expirent à l'ouverture de chaque Congrès Dentaire International.

(d) Le Conseil exécutif remet ses pouvoirs et ses documents à une Commission spéciale nommée à cet effet par le Congrès, à l'ouverture, et qui lui en donne décharge.

(c) Le trésorier de la F.D.I. continue ses fonctions jusqu'à nomination du trésorier suivant.

ART. 11.—Le Conseil est administré par un Bureau ou Commission permanente de neuf membres (ou plus), savoir :

- (a) Un président.
- (b) Trois (ou plus) vice-présidents.
- (c) Un secrétaire général.
- (d) Trois (ou plus) secrétaires-adjoints.
- (e) Un trésorier.

Le Bureau du Conseil fait partie de droit de toutes les Commissions, et les dirige jusqu'à ce qu'elles aient constitué leur propre Bureau.

ART. 12.—Le Conseil exécutif a pour mission :

- (a) De veiller à l'exécution du règlement de la Fédération.
- (b) De fixer le lieu et la date des assemblées générales annuelles de la F.D.I. et des Congrès internationaux.
- (c) De réunir les diverses Commissions internationales.
- (d) De poursuivre l'exécution des décisions prises par la F.D.I.
- (e) D'examiner les propositions ou résolutions qui lui sont soumises par les comités nationaux, fédérations ou sociétés.

Le Conseil tient les diverses fédérations dentaires nationales au courant de ses travaux par le Bulletin du Conseil exécutif de la F.D.I. qu'il publie en quatre langues au moins, savoir : français, allemand, anglais et espagnol.

ART. 13.—Les ressources de la F.D.I. sont constituées :

- (a) Par les cotisations annuelles de ses membres, qui sont :
 - Pour les membres du Conseil exécutif, de 50 fr. par an.
 - Pour les membres des Commissions, de 25 fr. par an.
 - Pour les membres libres, de 25 fr. par an.
- (b) Par le reliquat des caisses des Congrès dentaires internationaux.
- (c) Par les souscriptions, dons ou subventions des gouvernements, municipalités, fédérations, sociétés adhérentes ou individualités.

ART. 14.—En cas de déficit, les dépenses de la F.D.I. sont supportées dans tous les cas à parties égales par les fédérations ou sociétés adhérentes. S'il y a lieu, l'excédent des recettes est versé à la caisse du Congrès dentaire international suivant, et celui-ci supporte l'excédent des dépenses s'il y a lieu. Le Conseil exécutif remettra un rapport détaillé des recettes et des dépenses à chaque Congrès.

ART. 15.—Le Conseil exécutif remet au Congrès pendant sa session une liste des membres qui lui semblent les mieux qualifiés pour continuer l'œuvre internationale de la F.D.I.

ART. 16.—(a) Les Congrès dentaires internationaux seront organisés par un comité composé de dentistes choisis comme suit :

Un tiers de ces membres sera désigné par le Conseil exécutif de la F.D.I., les deux autres tiers seront nommés par les groupes dentaires faisant l'invitation. Le Comité ainsi composé constituera le Comité d'organisation, dont tous les membres auront les mêmes pouvoirs.

(b) A la première réunion du Comité d'organisation ils choisiront les membres suivants du Comité :—

Un président.
Deux vice-présidents.
Un secrétaire général.
Un trésorier.

(c) Le Conseil exécutif de la F.D.I. a pleins pouvoirs pour trancher toutes les questions pouvant soulever une discussion dans le Comité d'organisation.

ART. 17.—Le présent règlement est adopté pour la période comprise entre deux Congrès dentaires internationaux réguliers. Il peut être révisé au Congrès suivant.

RÈGLES EFFECTIVES.

1°. La volonté des Comités Nationaux, en ce qui concerne les affaires relatives à leurs propres pays, sera toujours suprême, et aucune question ni aucun travail, de quelque nature que ce soit, ne sera entamé par la F.D.I. ou ses Commissions dans un autre pays contre la volonté du Comité National de ce pays.

2°. Toutes les nominations dans un pays quelconque, soit de membres de Commissions, ou de Comités, se feront avec l'approbation du Comité National de ce pays.

3°. Tous les Comités Nationaux chercheront à obtenir l'approbation et l'appui des organisations dentaires représentatives de leurs pays respectifs, afin de pouvoir agir comme les représentants réels de la profession dentaire de leur pays.

4°. Les candidats désirant s'associer à la F.D.I. doivent posséder les qualités légales exigées, soit par le pays où ils ont fait leurs études préliminaires, soit par celui où ils prétendent exercer leur profession.

5°. Les rapports des différentes Commissions seront soumis au Conseil exécutif de la F.D.I. Un rapport ne sera officiel qu'après avoir été approuvé par le Conseil exécutif de la F.D.I.

6°. Le Conseil exécutif de la F.D.I. aura le droit d'accepter l'adhésion, d'un pays quelconque, pendant l'intervalle entre les réunions des Congrès, et le pouvoir de nommer un représentant au Conseil exécutif. Le nombre des membres du Conseil exécutif ainsi modifié devra être ratifié par la F.D.I. au Congrès international suivant.

7°. Les archives de la Fédération seront déposées à l'Institut National de Bibliographie de Bruxelles, sous la surveillance de l'Association Dentaire Nationale Belge.

8°. La Commission d'Hygiène Dentaire sera étendue dans sa composition de façon que, en plus des dentistes, des médecins, des fonctionnaires de l'enseignement et d'autres personnes intéressées dans la question y soient admis comme membres. La Commission sera permanente, pourvu que ses conclusions soient soumises au Conseil exécutif, dont les décisions seront définitives.

INTERNATIONALE ZAHNAERZTLICHE VEREINIGUNG (F.D.I.).

SATZUNGEN, BESTIMMUNGEN UND GESCHAEFTSORDNUNG.

VORBEMERKUNG.

(a) Die internationale zahnaerztliche Vereinigung (F.D.I.) ist eine Verbindung oder allgemeine Vereinigung nationaler zahnaerztlicher Gesellschaften und solcher die diesen angehören.

(b) Die amtliche Bezeichnung ist: "Fédération Dentaire Internationale" (abgekuerzt, F.D.I.).

(c) Die internationale zahnaerztliche Vereinigung ist eine staendige internationale Koerperschaft, welche in der Zwischenzeit zwischen internationalen zahnaerztlichen Kongressen besteht.

(d) An ihrer Spitze steht ein Verwaltungs-Ausschuss der aus den nationalen Ausschuessen der verschiedenen vertretenen Laender besteht; die Mitglieder dieser Ausschuesse werden von dem vorhergehenden Kongresse auf die Empfehlung ihrer nationalen zahnaerztlichen Vereinigungen ernannt. Mangels solcher Empfehlungen kann die Ernennung von der Zustimmung der nationalen zahnaerztlichen Vereinigung abhaengig gemacht werden. Dieser Verwaltungs-Ausschuss organisiert verschiedene Ausschuesse, die nach seinem Urteile fuer die Foerderung der zahnaerztlichen Wissenschaft in irgend einer ihrer Phasen vorteilhaft sein werden er ist zu gleicher Zeit ein beratender Ausschuss in internationalen Angelegenheiten.

(e) Die F.D.I. wird eine allgemeine Sitzunghalten, welche der Eroeffnung jedes internationalen Kongresses vorangehen wird.

(f) Der Verwaltungs-Ausschuss und die verschiedenen Ausschuesse werden jaehrliche Sitzungen halten, fuer welche Zeit und Ort am Schlusse einer jeden Sitzung bestimmt werden soll.

(g) Die F.D.I. wurde ins Leben gerufen auf Grund der Beschluesse, welche von dem dritten internationalen zahnaerztlichen Kongresse am 14. August 1900 in Paris gefasst worden sind; d.h. (Beschluss 11) "Es soli eine internationale zahnaerztliche Vereinigung ins Leben gerufen werden." (Beschluss 12) "Die nationalen Ausschuesse, welche fuer diesen Kongress ernannt sind, werden im Amte bleiben und die internationale zahnaerztliche Vereinigung konstituieren."

SATZUNGEN U.S.W.

I.—Die internationale zahnaerztliche Vereinigung wurde von den nationalen Ausschuessen organisiert, welche bei dem dritten internationalen zahnaerztlichen Kongresse in Paris im Jahre 1900 zugegen waren, und wurde in Uebereinstimmung mit den Beschlussen 11 und 12, welche in der allgemeinen Sitzung am letzten Tage jenes Kongresses, am 14. August 1900, angenommen worden waren, ins Leben gerufen.

II.—Die Aufgaben des Verbandes sind die folgenden:—

(a) Die Annahme oder Zurueckweisung von Einladungen verschiedener Laender, einen regelmaessigen internationalen zahnaerztlichen Kongress abzuhalten, und Zeit und Ort fuer einen solchen Kongress festzusetzen.

(b) Die Bande, welche die nationalen Vereinigungen mit einander verbinden, aufrecht zu halten und zu verstaerken.

(c) Die Organisation solcher internationaler Ausschuesse, die ins Leben zu rufen notwendig erscheint.

(d) Im allgemeinen die Organisation von Koerperschaften zu unterstuetzen, welche zur Foerderung der odontologischen Wissenschaft in der ganzen Welt beitragen werden.

(e) Den internationalen Miller = Preis zu verleihen :—

(1) Die Verwaltung des Kapitales und die Aufsicht ueber dasselbe soll einem staendigem Kuratorium anvertraut werden, das aus 5 von der F.D.I. zu waehlenden Mitgliedern besteht, die auch etwaige Luecken in dem Kuratorium ausfuellen werden: Die Herren C. Godon (Frankreich), F. Aguilar (Spanien), C. Roesse (Deutschland), T. W. Brophy (U.S. Amerika), und J. Howard Mummery (England).

(2) Das Kapital soll in sicheren Staatspapieren angelegt werden, welche das Kuratorium auswaehlen wird.

(3) Die Zinsen, welche aus diesem Kapitale fliessen, sind zu einem Preise bestimmt, der als der "Internationale Miller-Gedaechtnis-Preis" bekannt ist, und alle zwei Jahre derjenigen, Person oder denjenigen Personen zuerkannt werden soll, welche nach der Meinung der Jury, der Zahnheilkunde die wichtigsten Dienste erwiesen haben.

(4) Die Jury fuer die Zuerkennung des Preises soll der Verwaltungs-Ausschuss des internationalen zahnaerztlichen Verbandes sein.

(5) Die Jury ist berechtigt die Mitwirkung von irgend welchen Personen, die ihr geeignet erscheinen in Anspruch zu nehmen und ist auch ermaechtigt die Zuerkennung des Preises zu verschieben, wenn nach ihrer Ueberzeugung keine Arbeit vorliegt, die bedeutend genug ist, um die Zuerkennung des Preises zu rechtfertigen.

(6) Der Preisempaenger soll auch eine Medaille und ein Diplom erhalten.

III.—Die internationale zahnaerztliche Vereinigung besteht aus :—

(a) Allen den nationalen Ausschuessen, die im Jahre 1900, in Paris versammelt waren, oder ihren Nachfolgern.

(1) Ein nationaler Ausschuss besteht aus den Vertretern fuer den Verwaltungs-Ausschuss der F.D.I., welche von der dauernd organisierten und rechtmassig anerkannten nationalen zahnaerztlichen Vereinigung eines der F.D.I. angehuerenden Landes bestimmt sind.

(2) Gelegentliche Luecken in einem nationalen Ausschusse sollen von seiner nationalen zahnaerztlichen Vereinigung ausgefuellt werden.

(3) Der nationale Ausschuss eines Landes soll von der nationalen zahnaerztlichen Vereinigung desselben gewaehlt und die Wahl in der jaehrlichen Sitzung genehmigt werden.

(4) Ernennungen fuer Ausschuesse der F.D.I. muessen dem nationalen Ausschuss des Landes, dem der betreffende angehueret unterbreitet und von demselben genehmigt werden.

(5) Die Entscheidung darüber, ob ein Beschluss oder Beschluss ein Vorschlag der F.D.I. in einem Lande zur Ausfuehrung gebracht werden soll, soll ausschliesslich in der Hand der nationalen zahnaerztlichen Vereinigung dieses Landes liegen, welche jedoch die Entscheidung darüber ihrem nationalen Ausschusse uebertragen kann.

(6) Der Verwaltungs-Ausschuss der F.D.I. soll die Zahl der Vertreter bestimmen, welche eine nationale zahnaerztliche Vereinigung vertreten und den nationalen Ausschuss konstituieren soll.

(7) In Laendern, wo keine gemeinsame nationale zahnaerztliche Vereinigung besteht, soll der nationale Ausschuss bestehen aus den Vertretern einer oder mehrerer dauernd organisierter zahnaerztlicher Vereinigungen, welche der F.D.I. angehören und von derselben als zur Wahl von Vertretern berechtigt anerkannt worden sind.

(b) Vereinigungen oder Gesellschaften, welche die internationalen zahnaerztlichen Kongresse unterstuetzen und sich diesen Satzungen und Bestimmungen unterwerfen oder ihre ausdrueckliche Zustimmung zu denselben erklären.

(c) Gesellschaften oder Gruppen von Gesellschaften, welche in amtlicher Weise ihre Zustimmung zu diesen Satzungen und Bestimmungen erklären, und welche dem Verwaltungs-Ausschuss annehmbar sind.

(d) Personen, die unter Paragraph VI. aufgezählt sind.

IV.—Nationale zahnaerztliche Vereinigungen oder Gesellschaften, oder, in Ermangelung solcher, Personen, welche als Mitglieder der F.D.I. angesehen werden wollen, muessen ihre zustimmung zu den gegenwaertigen Satzungen und Bestimmungen erklären. Von solchen Bewerbungen wird der Verwaltungs-Ausschuss Aktnehmen und sie als Mitglieder der Vereinigung aufnehmen.

V.—Die Allgemeine Sitzung der F.D.I. wird vor der Eroeffnung jedes internationalen zahnaerztlichen Congresses stattfinden. An demselben werden teilnehmen der Verwaltungs-Ausschuss, die verschiedenen Ausschuesse und alle, welche ordnungsgemaess als Mitglieder der internationalen zahnaerztlichen Vereinigung zugelassen worden sind. Personen, welche als Mitglieder der allgemeinen Sitzung der F.D.I. unmittelbar folgenden internationalen zahnaerztlichen Kongresses eingeschrieben sind, koennen aus besonderen Gruenden von dem Verwaltungs-Ausschuss einberufen werden.

VI.—Der Verwaltungs-Ausschuss kann als Mitglieder der Vereinigung zulassen :—

(a) Mitglieder, welche von Gesellschaften vorschrittsmaessig ernannt sind.

(b) Ehrenmitglieder.

(c) Personen in guter Berufsstellung, welche Mitglieder internationaler zahnaerztlicher Kongresse gewesen sind, und welche sich diesen Satzungen und Bestimmungen unterwerfen.

VII.—Das Program fuer diese Sitzungen wird von dem Verwaltungs-Ausschuss vorbereitet werden. Es wird sich befassen mit Angelegenheiten, die von nationalen oder anderen Gesellschaften angeregt worden sind, oder mit Fragen, die von dem Verwaltungs-Ausschuss unterbreitet werden. Mitteilungen werden mindestens einen Monat vor diesen Sitzungen allen beteiligten nationalen oder lokalen Gesellschaften zugehen.

VIII.—Das Stimmrecht kommt den Mitgliedern des Verwaltungs-Ausschusses und der verschiedenen Ausschuesse zu, sowie allen, welche satzungsgemaess als Mitglieder der F.D.I. zugelassen sind und ihre Beitrage bezahlt haben.

IX.—Die jaehrlichen Sitzungen des Verwaltungs-Ausschusses und der verschiedenen Ausschuesse werden nach den obigen Satzungen und Vorschriften geleitet.

X.—Der Verwaltungs-Ausschuss der F.D.I. besteht wie folgt:—

(a) Aus 50 urspruenglichen Mitgliedern die von dem Congresse zu waehlen sind, d. h. fuer jedes Land mindestens ein Mitglied und hoechstens fuenf Mitglieder.

(b) Im Falle einer Erledigung durch Verzicht, Tod oder aus anderen Ursachen wird der Verwaltungs-Ausschuss den betreffenden nationalen zahnaerztlichen Ausschuss auffordern, ein Ersatzmitglied zu waehlen.

(c) Die Vollmacht des Verwaltungs-Ausschusses wird bei der Eroeffnung jedes internationalen zahnaerztlichen Kongresses erloeschen.

(d) Der Verwaltungs-Ausschuss wird einem besonderen von dem Kongresse zu ernennenden Ausschusse alle seine Dokumente und Akten zur Zeit der Eroeffnung des Congresses uebergeben, indem der besagte Ausschuss den Empfang derselben bescheinigt.

XI.—Der Vorstand des Verwaltungs-Ausschusses besteht aus 9 oder mehr Mitgliedern und zwar:—

(a) Einem Praesidenten.

(b) Drei oder mehr Vize-Praesidenten.

(c) Einem ersten Schriftfuehrer.

(d) Drei oder mehr Nebenschriftfuehrern.

(e) Einem Schatzmeister.

Die Vorstandsmitglieder des Verwaltungs-Ausschusses sind *ex-officio* Mitglieder aller Ausschuesse und werden sie leiten, bis sie gehoerig organisiert sein werden.

XII.—Die Aufgabe des Verwaltungs-Ausschusses ist:—

(a) Die Ausfuehrung der Bestimmungen der Vereinigung zu ueberwachen.

(b) Ort und zeit der jaehrlichen Sitzungen und der internationalen zahnaerztlichen Congresse festzusetzen.

(c) Verschiedene internationale Ausschuesse zu organisieren.

(d) Die Ausfuehrung von Beschlussen der F.D.I. zu ueberwachen.

(e) Vorschlaege und Beschluesse zu pruefen, welche von nationalen Ausschuessen Vereinigungen oder anderen Gesellschaften unterbreitet werden. Der Verwaltungs-Ausschuss wird bezueglich seiner Arbeit alle zugehoerigen Koerperschaften durch das mindestens in vier Sprachen (Franzoesisch, Deutsch, Englisch und Spanisch) herauszugebende Bulletin des Verwaltungs-Ausschusses auf dem laufenden erhalten.

XIII.—Die Einnahmequellen der F.D.I. sind die folgenden:—

(a) Mitglieder-Beitrage, und zwar Mitglieder des Verwaltungs-Ausschusses jaehrlich 40 Mark: Mitglieder der Ausschuesse jaehrlich 20 Mark; Alle anderen jaehrlich 20 Mark.

(b) Bewilligungen durch Kongresse.

(c) Zuwendungen von Regierungen oder staedtischen Behoerden und von Privatpersonen.

XIV.—Im Falle eines Defizits sollen die Kosten der F.D.I. zu gleichen von allen Gesellschaften, welche Mitglieder sind, aufgebracht werden. Etwaige Ueberschuesse werden dem naechsten internationalen zahnaerztlichen Kongresse ueberwiesen werden. Der Verwaltungs-Ausschuss wird jedem Kongresse eine spezifizierte Uebersicht der Einnahmen und Ausgaben vorlegen.

XV.—Der Verwaltungs-Ausschuss wird dem internationalen zahnaerztlichen Kongresse ein Verzeichnis solcher Mitglieder uebersenden, die sich am besten eignen, das internationale Werk der F.D.I. zu foedern.

XVI.—(a) Internationale zahnaerztliche Kongresse werden durch einen Ausschuss organisiert werden, welcher aus Zahnaerzten besteht, die in folgender Weise gewaehlt werden sollen:—

Ein Drittel der Ausschuss-Mitglieder soll von dem Verwaltungs-Ausschuss der F.D.I. ernannt werden; die anderen zwei Drittel sollen von den einladenden zahnaerztlichen Koerperschaften ernannt werden. Der so zusammengesetzte Ausschuss soll den Organisations-Ausschuss bilden, dessen saemtliche Mitglieder gleiches Stimmrecht haben.

(b) Bei der ersten Sitzung des Organisationsausschusses soll dieser die folgenden Vorstandsmitglieder waehlen:—

Einen Praesidenten.

Zwei Vize-Praesidenten.

Einen Schriftfuehrer.

Einen Schatzmeister.

(c) Der Verwaltungs-Ausschuss der F.D.I. hat Vollmacht, bei allen Meinungsverschiedenheiten innerhalb des Organisationsausschusses die Entscheidung zu treffen.

XVII.—Diese Vorschriften gelten waehrend der Zeit zwischen den regelmæssigen Kongressen. Der folgende Congress kann Aenderungen daran vornehmen.

GESCHAEFTSORDNUNG.

I.—Die Wuensche der nationalen Ausschuesse in Angelegenheiten, die ihre eigenen Laender angehen, sollen in allen Dingen massgebend sein, und keine Agitation oder Taetigkeit irgend welcher Art, soll von der F.D.I. oder einem ihrer Ausschuesse in einem Lande im Widerspruche mit den Wuenschen des nationalen Ausschusses jenes Landes unternommen werden.

II.—Alle Ernennungen zu Mitgliedern von Ausschuessen irgend welcher Art sollen mit der Genehmigung des nationalen Ausschusses des betreffenden Landes gemacht werden.

III.—Alle nationalen Ausschuesse sollen versuchen die Anerkennung und Unterstuetzung der repraesentativen zahnaerztlichen Organisationen ihrer respektiven Laender zu erlangen und so als wirkliche Vertreter des zahnaerztlichen Berufes ihrer Laender zu handeln.

IV.—Bewerber um die Mitgliedshaft der F.D.I. muessen entweder die gesetzlichen Qualifikationen desjenigen Landes besitzen, in welchem sie ihre Ausbildung erhalten haben, oder desjenigen, in welchem sie praktizieren.

V.—Die Berichte der verschiedenen Ausschuesse sollen dem Verwaltungs-Ausschuss der F.D.I. vorgelegt werden. Kein Bericht soll als amtlich gelten bevor er von dem Verwaltungs-Ausschuss angenommen worden ist.

VI.—Der Verwaltungs-Ausschuss soll ermaechtigt sein, einem Lande waehrend der Zeitzwischen den Kongressen den Beitritt zu gewaehren und die Erennung eines einzigen Vertreters dieses Landes fuer den Verwaltungs-Ausschuss zuzulassen.

VII.—Das Archiv der Vereinigung soll unter der Aufsicht der belgischen nationalen zahnaerztlichen Vereinigung dem nationalen Institut fuer Bibliographie in Bruessel in Verwahrung gegeben werden.

VIII.—Der Ausschuss fuer Zahn-Hygiene soll in seiner Zusammensetzung so erweitert werden, dass ausser Zahnaerzten zur Mitgliedschaft zugelassen werden koennen: Praktische Aerzte, Schulbehoerden, und andere welche sich fuer die Sache interessieren. Der Ausschuss soll permanent sein vorausgesetzt, dass seine Beschluesse dem Verwaltungs-Ausschuss unterbreitet werden, dessen Entscheidungen endgueltig sein sollen.

FEDERACIÓN DENTAL INTERNACIONAL.

PREAMBULO.

(a) La Federación Dental Internacional es una asociación o unión universal de las Sociedades Dentales Nacionales que se le hayan afilado.

(b) El nombre oficial adaptado es : "*Federación Dental Internacional*" (en abreviatura "F.D.I.").

(c) La Federación Dental Internacional es una corporación existente en los intervalos entre los Congresos Dentales Internacionales.

(d) Está gobernada por un Consejo Ejecutivo, compuesto de los Comités Nacionales de los diversos países representados ; los miembros de estos Comités reciben nombramientos de los Congresos precedentes por la recomendación de los representantes de sus Asociaciones Dentales nacionales. En la ausencia de tal recomendación, el nombramiento puede sujetarse á la aprobación de la Asociación Dental Nacional. Este Consejo organiza las diversas Comisiones que estime benéficas para el adelanto de las Ciencias Dentales en cualquiera de sus faces ; es á la vez un Comité Consultivo para los asuntos internacionales.

(e) La F.D.I., celebra una reunión general, antecediendo la apertura de cada Congreso Dental Internacional.

(f) El Consejo Ejecutivo, y las diversas Comisiones, celebran reuniones anuales, quedando por elegir el tiempo y lugar en la clausura de cada reunión.

(g) La F.D.I. fué creada por las siguientes Resoluciones aprobadas por el Tercer Congreso Dental Internacional (París), el 14 de Agosto de 1900 :—

Resolución 11 : *Se organizará una Federación Dental Internacional.*

Resolución 12 : *Los Comités Nacionales reunidos en este Congreso continuarán oficiando y constituirán la Federación Dental Internacional.*

ESTATUTOS Y REGLAMENTO.

Art. 1.—La Federación Dental Internacional fué organizada por los Comités Nacionales presentes en el Tercer Congreso Dental Internacional en París en 1900, y se creó de conformidad con las Resoluciones 11 y 12 aprobadas en la reunión general el día de la clausura de ese Congreso, 14 de Agosto de 1900.

Art. 2.—Los fines de la Federación son los siguientes :

(a) La aceptación ó el recusamiento de las invitaciones presentadas por las diversas naciones para celebrar los Congresos Dentales Internacionales, y para fijar la fecha y el lugar donde deban reunirse tales congresos.

(b) Mantener y fortalecer las ligas que unen las sociedades nacionales entre sí.

(c) La organización de las Comisiones Internacionales que se estime necesario crear.

(d) De una manera general promover la organización de cuerpos que contribuyan al adelanto de la Ciencia Odontológica, en todo el mundo.

(e) Para adjudicar el Premio Internacional Miller :

(1) La custodia y administración de los fondos serán confiados á una Junta de Curadores, compuesta de cinco miembros electos por la F.D.I. quienes también llenarán cualquier vacante que ocurra en la Junta: Señores Ch. Godon (Francia), F. Aguilar (España), R. Weiser (Viena), T. W. Brophy (U.S.A.) y J. Howard Mummery (Inglaterra).

(2) Los fondos serán invertidos en valores del Estado que merezcan con fianza, quedando á elección de la Junta de Curadores.

(3) El rédito que produzca este fondo, se adjudicará como un premio conocido como el "Premio Conmemorativo Internacional Miller," y se adjudicará cada dos años á la persona ó personas que en la opinión del jurado hayan contribuído con los más notables servicios en la Odontología.

(4) El jurado que concederá el Premio, será el Consejo Ejecutivo de la Federación Dental Internacional.

(5) El Jurado puede, á discreción, solicitar la cooperación de cualquier persona que crea á propósito; y tiene también poder para posponer la adjudicación del premio en cualquiera sesión cuandó á su juicio no haya trabajo de suficiente mérito para ser premiado.

(6) El agraciado con el premio recibirá también una medalla y un diploma.

Art. 3.—La Federación Dental Internacional se compone de:

(a) Todos los Comités Nacionales reunidos en París en 1900, ó sus sucesores.

(1) Un Comité Nacional se compone de los representantes en el Consejo Ejecutivo de la F.D.I. nombrados por la Asociación Dental Nacional, debidamente organizada y reconocida de cualquier país afiliado á la F.D.I.

(2) En la vacante casual de un Comité Nacional, será cubierta por su Asociación Dental Nacional.

(3) El Comité Nacional de cualquier país, será electo por la Asociación Dental Nacional del país respectivo, y la elección será ratificada en una Reunión Anual de la F.D.I.

(4) Les nombramientos para las Comisiones de la F.D.I. de los miembros de cualquier país, deben someterse y ser aprobados por los Comités Nacionales de los países respectivos.

(5) Poder para tomar acción en cualquier país con respecto á las resoluciones ó recomendaciones de la F.D.I., residirá solamente en la Asociación Dental Nacional del mismo país, la cual puede, no obstante, delegar tal poder á su Comité Nacional.

(6) El Consejo Ejecutivo de la F.D.I. determinará el número de representantes que representen una Asociación Dental Nacional, y constituyan el Comité Nacional.

(7) En los países donde no haya ninguna Asociación Dental Nacional, el Comité Nacional se compondrá de los representantes de una ó más Asociaciones Dentales permanentemente organizadas afiliadas á la F.D.I. y debidamente autorizadas por la F.D.I. para elegir representantes.

(b) Las Asociaciones ó Sociedades que hayan dado su adhesión á los Congresos Dentales Internacionales, y acepten estos Estatutos y Reglamento ó concurren á los mismos.

(c) Las Sociedades ó grupos de Sociedades que manifestasen su aquiescencia á estos Estatutos y Reglamentos, y que sean aceptados por el Consejo Ejecutivo.

(d) Las personas enumeradas en el artículo 6.

Art. 4.—Las Asociaciones Dentales Nacionales ó Sociedades, ó en la ausencia de éstas, las personas que deseen identificarse con la F.D.I., deberán enviar su aceptación de los presentes Estatutos y Reglamentos. Tales solicitudes serán reconocidas por el Consejo Ejecutivo, quien las aceptará como miembros de la Federación.

Art. 5.—La Junta General de la F.D.I. tendrá efecto antes de la apertura de cada Congreso Dental Internacional. Consistirá en el Consejo Ejecutivo, las diversas Comisiones, y todos los que hayan sido admitidos como miembros de la Federación Dental Internacional. Las personas registradas como miembros de los Congresos Dentales Internacionales á continuación de la Junta General de la F.D.I., podrán concurrir en calidad de invitados. El Consejo Ejecutivo podrá citar á junta extraordinaria en casos especiales.

Art. 6.—El Consejo Ejecutivo podrá admitir como miembros de la Federación.

(a) Los miembros con nombramientos regulares de las sociedades.

(b) Los miembros honorarios.

(c) Las personas de buena posición profesional que han sido miembros de los Congresos Dentales Internacionales y que se hayan suscrito á estos Estatutos y Reglamento.

Art. 7.—El programa para estas Juntas, se preparará por el Consejo Ejecutivo. Tratará de los asuntos que emanen de las sociedades locales ó nacionales ó de los cuestiones propuestas por el Consejo. Se enviarán avisos á todas las Sociedades afiliadas, cuando menos un mes antes de la celebración de las Juntas.

Art. 8.—Tienen derecho de votar los miembros del Consejo Ejecutivo y de las diversas Comisiones, así como todos los que hayan sido admitidos regularmente como miembros de la F.D.I. y que estén al corriente de sus pagos.

Art. 9.—Las Juntas anuales del Consejo Ejecutivo y de las diversas Comisiones, están sujetas á los Estatutos y Reglamentos precedentes.

Art. 10.—El Consejo Ejecutivo de la F.D.I. se compone como sigue :—

(a) Cincuenta miembros originales, elegidos por el Congreso ; esto es, para cada país un minimum de un miembro y un maximum de cinco miembros.

(b) En los casos de vacantes, por renuncia, muerte, ú otra causa, el Consejo pedirá al Comité Dental Nacional respectivo, que llene la plaza del miembro perdido.

(d) El Consejo transmitirá á un Comité Especial nombrado por el Congreso, todos sus documentos y archivos, en la apertura del Congreso, acusando el mismo Comité el recibo respectivo.

(e) El Tesorero de la F.D.I. conservará su puesto hasta que su sucesor sea nombrado.

Art. 11.—El Consejo está gobernado por nueve ó más funcionarios.

(a) Un Presidente.

(b) Tres ó más Vice-Presidentes.

(c) Un Secretario General.

(d) Tres o más Secretarios adjuntos.

(e) Un Tesorero.

Los funcionarios del Consejo son miembros ex-officio de todas las Comisiones, y las dirigirán hasta que estén bien organizadas.

Art. 12.—Los deberes del Consejo Ejecutivo son :

- (a) Vigilar el cumplimiento de los Estatutos de la Federación.
- (b) Fijar el lugar y la fecha de las reuniones anuales y de los Congresos Dentales Internacionales.
- (c) Organizar varias Comisiones Internacionales.
- (d) Inspeccionar la ejecución de las desiciones acordadas por la F.D.I.
- (e) Examinar las proposiciones y resoluciones presentadas por los Comités nacionales, asociaciones ú otras Sociedades.

El Consejo Ejecutivo por medio de su Boletín Oficial que se publicará cuando menos en cuatro lenguas, á saber : Francés, Inglés, Alemán y Español. Informará constantemente á los cuerpos afiliados de los trabajos llevados á cabo.

Art. 13.—Los ingresos de la F.D.I., son los siguientes :

- (a) Los impuestos de los miembros, á saber :
Miembros del Consejo Ejecutivo £2 libras esterlinas, diez dollars ó su equivalente, por año.
Miembros de las Comisiones £1 libra esterlina, cinco dollars ó su equivalente, por año.
Miembros regulares £1 una libra esterlina, cinco dollars ó su equivalente, por año.

- (b) Apropiaciones de los Congresos.
- (c) Subscripciones, donativos de los gobiernos, municipalidades, federaciones, asociaciones nacionales é individualidades.

Art. 14.—En caso de déficit, los gastos de la F.D.I. se cubrirán por contribuciones iguales entre todas las sociedades adheridas. Cualquier excedente que pase de los recibos se transferirá al siguiente Congreso Dental Internacional. El Consejo dará un corte de caja de los haberes y gastos en cada congreso.

Art. 15.—El Consejo Ejecutivo remitirá á los Congresos Dentales Internacionales durante sus sesiones, una lista de los mejores miembros para continuar el trabajo Internacional de la F.D.I.

Art. 16.—(a) Los Congresos Dentales Internacionales deberán organizarse por un Comité compuesto de dentistas, que se elegirán como sigue :

Una tercera parte de los miembros se nombrará por el Consejo Ejecutivo de la F.D.I. ; las otras dos terceras partes se nombran por las Corporaciones Dentales invitantes. El Comité así compuesto constituirá el Comité de Organización ; todos sus miembros tendrán igual poder.

(b) En la primera reunión del Comité de Organización, organizará y elegirá los siguientes funcionarios del Comité : Un Presidente. Dos Vice-Presidentes. Un Secretario General. Un Tesorero.

(c) El Consejo Ejecutivo de la F.D.I. tiene todo el poder para resolver todas las cuestiones que se susciten en el Comité de Organización.

Art. 17.—Estos Estatutos rigen durante los períodos entre los Congresos regulares. Quedan sujetos á revisión por el Congreso siguiente :—

DISPOSICIONES VIGENTES.

(1) Las resoluciones de los Comités Nacionales en asuntos pertenecientes á sus respectivos países, serán respetadas en todas sus partes y la F.D.I. ó alguna de sus Comisiones no emprenderá ninguna agitación ó trabajo de

ninguna especie en cualquier país que sea contrario á los deseos del Comité Nacional de ese país.

(2) Todos los nombramientos en los diversos países como miembros de las Comisiones ó de los Comités de cualquier naturaleza, se harán bajo la sanción del Comité Nacional del mismo país.

(3) Todos los Comités Nacionales procurarán tener el reconocimiento y la ayuda de los representantes de las organizaciones dentales en sus respectivos países, y por lo tanto actuar como verdaderos representantes de la profesión dental de sus países.

(4) Los Solicitantes para adherirse á la F.D.I. deben tener, ó los requisitos legales del país en el cual recibieron su educación preliminar ó los del país donde ejerzan.

(5) Los informes de las diversas Comisiones se presentarán á el Comité Ejecutivo de la F.D.I. Ningún informe será oficial hasta que haya sido aprobada por la F.D.I.

(6) El Comité Ejecutivo de la F.D.I. tendrá amplios poderes para aceptar la adhesión de cualquier país durante el intervalo entre los Congresos y aceptar el nombramiento en el Comité Ejecutivo de un simple representante del mismo país.

(7) Los archivos de la Federación se depositarán en el Instituto Nacional de Bibliografía de Bruselas, bajo la vigilancia de la Asociación Dental Nacional Belga.

(8) La Comisión de Higiene Dental se extenderá en su composición, de tal manera que además de dentistas, podrán admitirse como miembros: médicos, autoridades en educación y algunas otras personas interesadas en el asunto. La Comisión será permanente, con tal que sus conclusiones sean sometidas á la aprobación del Consejo Ejecutivo, cuyas desiciones serán terminantes.

International Dental Federation. (F.D.I.)

Address: (Bureau) 19, Hanover Square, London, W.

Archives of the Federation deposited in the National Institute of Bibliography,
3 bis Rue de la Régence, Brussels (Palais des Beaux Arts.)

Officers.

President:

W. B. PATERSON, London.

Honorary President:

C. GODON, Paris.

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J. HOWARD MUMMERY, London.

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Secretary-General:

F. SCHAEFFER-STUCKERT, 20, Kettenhofweg, Ecke Niedenau, Frankfort-on-Main.

Adjoint Secretaries:

P. GUYE, Geneva.

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W. GUY, Edinburgh.

Treasurer:

EDMOND ROSENTHAL, 1, Place du Trône, Brussels.

Executive Council.

Consisting of the representatives of the National Committees or Associations of the various countries comprised in the Federation, and in the fixed proportion of numbers determined at the Berlin Congress in 1909.

Germany (5).—W. Dieck, C. Hielscher,
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O. Walkhoff.

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Uruguay (1).—J. Burnett.

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boda.

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Shmammine.

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Trustees of the Miller Prize Fund.—C. Godon, J. H. Mummery, T. W. Brophy, R. Weiser. F. Aguilar, Hon. Secretary.

Commission on Déontologie (Ethics).—E. Rosenthal, F. Aguilar, Schaeffer-Stuckert, W. Harrison.

Members of F. D. I.

Aasgard, G., Bergen, Norway.

Aguilar, Florestan, Alcala 52, Madrid, Spain.

Amoedo, Oscar, 15, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.

Andrew, J. J., 23, University Square, Belfast, Ireland.

Angle, Edward H., New London, Conn., U.S.A.

Avellan, Hjalmar, Helsingfors, Finland.

Axel, Aspelund, Helsingfors, Finland.

Äyräpää, Matti, Helsinki, Suomi, Helsingfors, Finland.

Baden, Ferdinand, Altona.

Bardet, A., 18, Rue Candolle, Geneva, Switzerland.

Bebb, W., 304, E. Fifth Street, Los Angeles, U.S.A.

Bensow, Victor, 29, Sodra Hamngatan, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Black, G. V., 4465, Ockenwald Avenue, Chicago, U.S.A.

Blatter, A., 88, Avenue Niel, Paris.

Boedecker, O. F. W., 54, Unter den Linden, Berlin.

Bogue, Ed. A., 63, West Forty-eighth Street, New York City, N.W., U.S.A.

Bostock, Arthur L., 29, Church Street, Kidderminster, England.

Brooks, H. R. F., 37, High Street, Banbury, England.

Brophy, Truman W., 81, East Madison Street, Chicago, U.S.A.

Browne, D., 3, Rue de Hornes, Brussels, Belgium.

Bruce, James, 146, Nethergate, Dundee, Scotland.

Brun, J., Christiania, Norway.

Brunton, George, 16, Blenheim Terrace, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, England.

Bruske, J. S., Stadhouderskade 117, Amsterdam, Holland.

Burne, A., 1, Lyons Terrace, Liverpool Street, Sydney, Australia.

Burnett, John S. S., Calle Sarandi 562, Monte Video, Uruguay.

Burt, Ernest, 14 Boulevard d'Argenson, Neuilly, Paris.

Calder, Edward, Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town, South Africa.

Campion, G. G., 264, Oxford Road, Manchester, England.

Carlson, Hyalmar, Gothenburg, Sweden.
 Carr, William, 35, Forty-sixth Street, New York, U.S.A.
 Carrasquilla, Sebastián, 122, Apartado, Bogota, Republic of Colombia.
 Chapot-Prévost, Sr. Rod., 102, d'Oúvidor, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 Chiavaro, A., 40, Via Nazionale, Rome, Italy.
 Christensen, Carl, Professor, 15, Admirals Gade, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 Coffin, Walter, 19, Hanover Square, London.
 Counter, E. J., 20, North Terrace, Adelaide, S. Australia.
 Cunningham, George, 8, Maids' Causeway, Cambridge, England.

Dall, W., 6, Claremont Terrace, Glasgow, Scotland.
 Darby, E. T., School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
 Daubry, Jacques, 38, Nadejdinskaia, St. Petersburg, Russia.
 Dauge, P., Archangelski Per. 7, Moscow, Russia.
 Davenport, I., 30, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.
 Davie, T. W., 146, Nethergate, Dundee, Scotland.
 De Boer, 542, Kaisergracht, Amsterdam, Holland.
 Deckar, Aloys, Luxembourg, Grand Duché de Luxembourg.
 De Vries, 39, Fredericksplein, Amsterdam, Holland.
 Dieck, W., 113, Potsdamerstrasse, Villa 3, Berlin.
 Dolamore, W. H., 63, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, London.
 Donnally, Williams, 1016 Fourteenth Street, Washington, U.S.A.
 Dubeau, Eudore, 308, Sherbrooke Street East, Montreal, Canada.
 Dunn, William, 9, Via Tornabuoni, Florence, Italy.

Ebert, Robert L., 67, Rue Gonçalves Dias, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 Engler, F., Luxembourg, Grand Duché de Luxembourg.
 Etchepareborda, N., 1195, Casilla, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

Finlayson, A. K., 15, Manor Place, Edinburgh Scotland.
 Fischer, Professor Guido, Marburg, Germany.
 Fischer, J. B., Luxembourg, Grand Duché de Luxembourg.
 Förberg, Elof, Villa Förberg, Djursholm, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Frank, L., Stationsweg 35, Rotterdam, Holland.
 Freeman, H. William, Place St. Amour, Besançon, France.
 Freydken, Alb., 19 Urdock, Varsovie, Russia.
 Friederick, T. P., Luxembourg, Grand Duché de Luxembourg.
 Friedemann, Dr., Director of the School Dental Clinic, Duisburg, Germany.
 Friek, Th., 12, Theaterstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland.

Gadd, Pehr, Helsingfors, Finland.
 Gaddes, T., 133, Durban Road, Watford, England.
 Gilmour, W. H., 47, Rodney Street, Liverpool, England.
 Godon, Charles, 40, Rue Vignon, Paris.
 Gordon, White, 610½, Church Street, Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.
 Goslee, Hart J., Ashland Road, Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
 Grevers, John E., Tandheelkundig Instituut, Rijksuniversiteit, Utrecht, Holland.
 Gruber, A., Diekirch, Grand Duché de Luxembourg.
 Grünburg, K., 20, Platnitzkaja, Moscow, Russia.
 Guerini, Vincenzo, 257, Rivera di Chiaie, Naples, Italy.
 Guilford, S. H., 1631, Walnut Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
 Guillermin, L., 62, Rue du Stand, Geneva, Switzerland.
 Guy, William, 11, Weymss Place, Edinburgh, Scotland.
 Guey, Paul, 12, Rue de Candolle, Geneva, Switzerland.

- Hahl, Professor 53, Litzowstrasse, Berlin.
Hall, Charles, 35, Blue Street, Sydney, Australia.
Hamer, A. A. H., 542, Kaisergracht, Amsterdam, Holland.
Harding, W. E., 25, Castle Street, Shrewsbury, England.
Harrison, Parker W., 6, Brunswick Place, Hove, Brighton, England.
Harrison, Walter, 6, Brunswick Place, Hove, Brighton, England.
Haug, L., Fredrikshald, Christiania, Norway.
Hauptmeyer, Direktor der Kruppschen Zahnklinik, Essen a/d Ruhr, Germany.
Heidé, Roy, 39, Bd. Haussmann, Paris.
Heilscher, Carl, 30, Hohenzollerring, Cologne, Germany.
Henricksen, Sigurd, Littlehammer, Norway.
Hoeven, C. van der, 43, Celebesstraat, The Hague, Holland.
Hopewell-Smith, A., 58, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London.
Huet, Emile, 20, Rue des Chevaliers, Brussels, Belgium.
Huey, Robert, 3305, Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Jean, Francis, 65, Rue de Boétie, Paris.
Jean, Paul, 65, Rue de Boétie, Paris.
Jenkins, N. S., 6, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.
Jessen, Ernst, Schilligheimerring 9, Strassburg-i-Els., Germany.
Jessop, E. C. Hale, 12, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
Joachim, Albert, 3, Rue de Hornes, Brussels, Belgium.
Johnston, T. E., 7, Howard Place, St. Andrews, Scotland.
Kehr, R. M., Direktor Dental Clinic, Dusseldorf, Germany.
Kiaer, M., Svendborg, Denmark.
Klingelköfer, O. Von, 191, Katherina Canal, St. Petersburg.
Kirk, Edward C., 1615, Lock Box, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Kowarski, J., 18, Dolgorukowskaja, Moscow, Russia.
Landete, B., Preciados, 19, Madrid, Spain.
Lemière, R., 130, Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris.
Lenhardison, Albin, Stocksund, Stockholm, Sweden.
MacCullough, P. B., 2211, Spruce Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
MacManus, Chas., Dental College, Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A.
Martinier, P., 2, Square de l'Opéra, Paris.
Matheson, Leonard, 22, Wimpole Street, London.
Mellersh, W. F., 28, Wimpole Street, London.
Merrill, A. P., Dental Hospital, Melbourne, Australia.
Michel, Hofrat Prof. Dr., Wilhelmstr, 3, Wurzburg, Germany.
Mummery, J. Howard, Islips Manor, Northolt, Middlesex, England.
Navarro, Edward, Panama.
Neuhaus, Dr., Archimedes Str., The Hague, Holland.
Nikitina, H., 29, Kleine Nikitskaja, Moscow, Russia.
Nilsen, Jean, Christiania, Norway.
Okonntschikoff, J., 30, Grosse Lubjanka, Moscow, Russia.
Osborn, L. J., 1, Rodney Street, Liverpool, England.
Otaska, Juan, 1, Calle del Banco do Bilbao, Bilbao, Spain.
Otavla, Juande, Calle del Blanco, Bilbao, Spain.
Ottesen, Emmanuel, 2, Russelohve, Christiania.
Ottofy, Louis, 50, Escolata, Manila, Philippine Islands.

- Page, C. E., 6, Hope Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Paterson, W. B., 7A, Manchester Square, London.

- Patino, Albert, Apartado 342, Bogota, Columbia.
 Patterson, W. H., 16, Arlington Street, Boston, U.S.A.
 Peacock, C. N., 5, De Parys Avenue, Bedford, England.
 Penfold, W., 30, York Street, London, W.
 Philpots, G. F. Payne, Masonic Club, Melbourne, Australia.
 Piperno, A., Piazza S. Bernardo 108A, Rome, Italy.
 Platschick, B., 12, Rue de Hanovre, Paris.
 Pont, A., 9, Rue du President Carnot, Lyons, France.
 Potter, W. H., 16, Arlington Street, Boston, U.S.A.
 Pouly, E., Differdange, Grand Duché de Luxembourg.
 Pribilow, Dr. H., Moscow, Russia.
 Price, Rees, 163, Bath Street, Glasgow, Scotland.
 Quarterman, 36, Rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium.
 Quincerot, M., 28, Rue de Moscow, Paris.
 Quintin, Louis, 15, Rue Montoyer, Brussels, Belgium.
 Ramberg, Harold, Arsenalsgatan 83, Stockholm.
 Rhein, M. L., 38, E. 61 Street, New York, U.S.A.
 Richter, Chemnitz, Germany.
 Riethmüller, R. H., Lock Box 1615, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
 Rippon, C., West Town, Dewsbury, England.
 Ritter, Paul, 94, Königsrätzerstrasse, Berlin.
 Robin, Georges, 59, Rue des Mathurins, Paris.
 Robinson, F. Field, 9, Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris.
 Rojo, José J., 69, Avenida San Francisco, Mexico City, America.
 Römer, Professor Dr., 1, Universitätsplatz, Strasburg, Germany.
 Ronnet, M., 1, Rue du 4 Septembre, Paris.
 Röse, Hofrat Dr., 19, Löberstrasse, Erfurt, Germany.
 Rosenthal, Edmond, 1, Place du Trône, Brussels, Belgium.
 Roth, Louis, 6, St. Thomasstrasse, Strasburg, Germany.
 Roussel, Geo., 101, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris.
 Roy, Maurice, 32, Rue de Penthièvre, Paris.
 Sandblom, J. N., 9, Stybrogh, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Sauvez, Emile, 17, Rue de St. Petersbourg, Paris.
 Schaeffer-Stuckert, 29, Kettenhofweg, Ecke Niedenau, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.
 Scheele, A., 53, Königsplatz, Cassel, Prussia.
 Schmidt, Erick, 34, Rankestrasse, Berlin.
 Schnahenbourg, Max, Pohoff, Russia.
 Schneider, J., Luxembourg, Grand Duché de Luxembourg.
 Schwarz, Marguerite, Avenue Brugmann 200, Brussels.
 Shmamine, Dr. T., Tokyo Dental College, Tokyo, Japan.
 Siffre, Dr., 97, Boulevard St. Michel, Paris.
 Siven, Cumlar, Helsingfors, Finland.
 Smith-Housken, O., 4, Storthingsgaden, Christiania, Norway.
 Smith, H. A., 116, Garfield Place, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.
 Smith, Eugene, 283, Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
 Steffen, A., Cuxhaven, Germany.
 Stewart, J. Morris, 12, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland.
 Strauss, A. Oscar, Mills Buildings, Milwaukee, U.S.A.
 Stromier, J. H., 20, Westminster Terrace, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, Scotland.
 Subirana, Luis, Paseo Recoletos 23, Madrid.
 Taubkin, Stani Per., H. Pribylow, Moscow, Russia.
 Thompson, A. H., 720, Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A.

- Thomson, George, 38, Harley Street, London.
Thorn, E., Luxembourg, Grand Duché de Luxembourg.
Thorpe, Burton Lee, 3605, Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.
Totwen, S., 291-5, Rue des Grandes Ecuries, St. Petersburg, Russia.
Turnbull, Fred. J., 6, Randolph Place, Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Valenzuela, J., Riquelme 47 Casilla 1201, Santiago, Chili.
Valenzuela, Manuel, 15, Calle de Rivero, Seville, Spain.
Van der Hoeven, C., 43, Celebesstraat, The Hague, Holland.
Van Geldere, A., Rustenburg 109, Zaandam, Holland.
Varcla, Tomas S., Suipocha, Buenos Ayres, Argentine.
Viau, Georges, 109, Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris.
Vice, W. A., 19, Belvoir Street, Leicester, England.
Villain, Georges, 10, Rue de l'Isly, Paris.
Villain, Henri, 20, Rue Coulaincourt, Paris.
Von der Linde, C. W., Eckwal, Zwolle, Holland.
- Walkhoff, Hofrat, Professor Otto, Karlstrasse, 26, I, Munich, Germany.
Walling, R. H., Walling Block, Main Street, Machias, Maine, U.S.A.
Wallis, C. E., 38, Queen Anne Street, London.
Weber, J. Dudelage, Luxembourg, Grand Duché de Luxembourg.
Weber, Theodor, 4, Universe Gate, Helsingfors, Finland.
Webster, A. E., 3, College Street, Toronto, Canada.
Weiser, Rudolph, Frankgasse 2, Vienna IX, Austria.
Weiss, Marceline, 113, Industria S., Havana.
Wessler, John, Södermalmstorg 8, Stockholm.
Wheeler, H. L., 560, Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
White, E. T., City Chambers, Edward Street, Brisbane, Queensland.
Whittaker, G. O., 26, King Street, Manchester, England.
Wirion, F., Luxembourg, Grand Duché de Luxembourg.
Witt, W. B., Darmstadt.
Wolf, Gabriel, Neubaugasse 72, Vienna VII.
Woods, J. A., 76, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, England.
- Younger, W. J., 41, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
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Governments, Dental Societies, and Associations which have had Representation in the I.D.F.

GOVERNMENTS.

Germany. Spain. Italy. Norway.
United States. Switzerland. Sweden.
Chili. Argentine Republic.

DENTAL SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

United States.

National Dental Association.
National Association of Dental Faculties
of the United States of America.
Harvard University, Dental Department.
Institute of Stomatology of New York.
American Dental Society of Europe.
Academy of Stomatology of Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Dental College.
University of Buffalo, Dental Department.
Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
New York College of Dentistry.
Ohio College of Dental Surgery.
Chicago College of Dental Surgery.
University of Michigan, Dental Department.
University of Tennessee, Dental Department.
Odontographic Society of Chicago.
Odontological Society of Chicago.
Chicago Dental Society.
Illinois State Dental Society.
State University of Iowa.
University of Pennsylvania, Dental Department.
Kansas City Dental College.
Barnes University, Dental Department.
National Association of Dental Examiners.
Southern Dental Association.

England.

British Dental Association.

Australia.

Australian College of Dentistry.
Odontological Society of Victoria and New
South Wales.

Canada.

Dental School, Laval University, Montreal.
Canadian Dental Association.

Germany.

Central-Verein Deutscher Zahnärzte.

France.

Fédération dentaire nationale française.
Ecole dentaire de Paris (Groupement de l').
Ecole odontotechnique de Paris.
Ecole dentaire de Lyon.
Association odontologique de Bordeaux.
Syndicat des Chirurgiens-dentistes de
France.
Société odontologique de France.
Association générale des dentistes de
France.
Société d'Odontologie de Paris.

Spain.

Sociedad Odontologica Espanola.
Sociedad Odontologica de Viscaya.
Faculté de Médecine, Madrid.
Circulo Odontologico de Cataluna.
Société Odontologique des Baléares.
Sociedad Odontologica Espanola.
Federacion Dental Espanola.

Russia.

Russian Dental Association.

Finland.

Odontological Society of Finland.

Argentine Republic.

National Dental Federation.

Cuba.

University of Habana.

Mexico.

National Dental College of the Republic.
Federacion Dental Nacional Mexicana.

Sweden.

Society of Swedish Dentists.
Swedish Dental Association.

Norway.

Norwegian Dental Society.
Norwegian Dental Association.

Austria-Hungary.

Societies and Dental Schools of Austria
and Hungary.
Association of Tzech Surgeon-Dentists of
Prague.
Dental Clinic of the Tzech Faculty of
Prague.

Dental Society of Prague.

Centralverband der Oesterr. Stomatologen.

Italy.

Italian Odontological Society.

Medical Society of the City and Province of Naples.

Belgium.

Fédération Dentaire Nationale Belge.

Association générale des Dentistes de Belgique.

Denmark.

Association of Danish Dentists.

Holland.

Nederlandsche Tandheelkundig Genootschap.

Nederlandsche Tandmeester Vereeniging.

Switzerland.

Zahnärztliche Gesellschaft in Basle.

Swiss Odontological Society.

Geneva Odontological Society.

Brazil.

Brazilian Institute of Odontology, Rio de Janeiro.

Sociedad Odontologica de Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.

Japan.

Tokyo Dental College.

National Dental Association.

Philippine Islands.

Manila Dental College.

Portugal.

Society of Dentists of Portugal.

Uruguay.

Sociedad Odontologica del Uruguay.

FÉDÉRATION DENTAIRE INTERNATIONALE.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP.

The undersigned hereby applies to the Executive Council for election as a member of the Federation, and if elected undertakes to observe the Rules and Regulations and pay the annual subscription of £1 (or £2 if a member of Executive Council).

Signed _____

Date _____

Recommended by the _____ National Committee

or by _____

(Signatures of two members)

Full name of applicant _____

Title _____

Address _____

Accepted by the Council at the meeting held at _____
in _____ 191 ____.

FÉDÉRATION DENTAIRE INTERNATIONALE.

DEMANDE D'ADMISSION.

Le soussigné prie le Comité Exécutif de présenter sa candidature comme membre de la F.D.I. et s'engage, s'il est élu, d'observer le règlement et la constitution de la F.D.I. et de payer annuellement la cotisation de 25 francs (ou de 50 francs s'il devient membre du Comité Exécutif).

Signature _____

Date _____

Présenté par le Comité National de _____

ou présenté par MM. _____

(Signatures de deux membres)

Nom _____ Prénom _____

Adresse _____

Titre et fonctions _____

Accepté par le Comité Exécutif à la session de _____

191 ____.

FÉDÉRATION DENTAIRE INTERNATIONALE.

BEWERBUNG UM DIE MITGLIEDSCHAFT DER F.D.I.

Ich, der Unterzeichnete, ersuche hierdurch das Verwaltungs-Komitee um Erwählung als Mitglied der Vereinigung (F.D.I.) und, wenn gewählt, mache das feierliche Versprechen die Sitzungen und Bestimmungen zu beobachten und den Beitrag von 20 Mark (oder 40 Mark als Mitglied des Verwaltungs-Komitees) jährlich zu bezahlen.

Unterschrift _____

Datum _____

Empfohlen von dem _____ National-Komitee

oder von _____
(Unterschrift von
zwei Mitgliedern)

Voller Name des Bewerbers _____

Titel _____

Adresse _____

Angenommen von dem Verwaltungs-Komitee in der Sitzung

_____ in _____ 191____.

FÉDÉRATION DENTAIRE INTERNATIONALE.

PETICION DE ADMISION DE MIEMBRO.

El abajo firmante solicita del Consejo Ejecutivo su admision como miembro de la Federacion y promete observar sus Estatutos y Reglamento y pagar la cotizacion anual de 25 francos (ò 50 si es elegido miembro del Consejo Ejecutivo).

Firma _____

Fecha _____

Presentado por el Comite Nacional de _____

ò por _____
(firma de dos miembros)

Nombre del Candidato _____

Titulos _____

Direccion _____

Aceptado por el Consejo Ejecutivo en la reunion de _____

en _____ 191____.